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...ietnam Bars ...l' With U.S., ...les Its Allies

By Murrey Marder

...ON, Aug. 18 (WP).—North Vietnam sternly told the ...d China yesterday that it would not be lured into ... path of "compromise" with "perfidious imperialists" ...int in the Indochina struggle.

...editorial in the official North Vietnamese news... ...an, just barely avoided directly naming Hanoi's ...s as the objects of the admonition. It indicted "big ...have succumbed to the "Machiavellian policy" of "reconciliation" with the "U.S. imperialists". American experts said that this unmistakeably marks a sudden resurgence of the discomfort Hanoi expressed over President Nixon's summit trips to Peking and Moscow.

To American specialists, the message intended by the Communist jargon in the editorial could signify that North Vietnam is resisting advice from Moscow and Peking about a compromise with the United States, or that Hanoi already has rejected a compromise and is justifying its decision.

In either case, the Nhan Dan editorial denounced the principle of compromise, saying, "We Communists must persist in revolution and should not compromise."

Pirate's Life Buoy

To compromise now, it said, when "North and South are fighting like a prodigious force" against "the enormous strength of the U.S. Air and Navy forces," would be "just like throwing a life buoy to a drowning pirate."

This firm line coincides with a shower of North Vietnamese statements and broadcasts denouncing world speculation that the Nixon administration secretly has offered a new plan that might bring early peace.

One Radio Hanoi broadcast yesterday said that these reports are "only a psychological war tactic employed by Nixon against the campaign platform of the Democratic party" and are an "untenable fraud."

It is exceptional for North Vietnam to mount a major attack on any proposal that it is still seriously weighing, specialists on Indochina noted. However, North Vietnam currently is engaged in an unprecedented campaign to warn its people against American psychological and propaganda warfare. Hanoi appears to be suspicious of U.S. moves timed to the Republican National Convention or to other points in the American election campaign that could put the Nixon administration in a favorable light by claiming, or disclosing new negotiating overtures.

The Going Home

While presidential envoy Henry A. Kissinger was conferring secretly in Saigon yesterday, his counterpart in private talks in Paris, North Vietnamese Politburo member Le Duc Tho, was in Moscow, on his way back to Hanoi.

It was reported that Mr. Tho met with two middle-level officials yesterday, Soviet Politburo member Andrei Kirilenko and the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

...ng Fire ...e Into ...ir Base

...t Danang; ...Are Struck

...18 (UPI).—Com... fired a huge rock... to the sprawling ...se at Danang and ...h Vietnamese vil... ...n today, the U.S.

...t barrage killed an ...man, wounded 21 ...troyed or damaged ...ft, the command

...rounds landed on ...tnamese portion of ...a village just out... 27 civilians and ...government soldier ...ns, Vietnamese

...was the largest on ...onth and occurred ...the last American ...Vietnam was de... ...tary sources said.

Patrolled

...z withdrawn com... ...patrolled the so... ...belt" near Danang, ...vent such attacks, ...sid.

...major damage to ...ft. Although Amer... ...men are gone from ...still used extensive... ...g-off-point for raids ...fighter-bombers, the

...s said th... the two-... attack destroyed one ...ster light observa... ...nd an HH-53 heli... ...revetments, heavily ...other Skymasters, ...ed four others and ...ee BC-47 electronic ...Two buildings on ...were damaged, the ...said.

...e of rocket attacks ...s throughout the ...on Aug. 1, when ...ir Base, 14 miles ...Saigon, was hit by ...de rockets

...s been a favorite ...mmunist gunners, ...heir rockets out of ...ed hiding places in ...ountains and launch ...the night, military

Associated Press.

IMPLICATED—Portrait of Mohammed Oufkir, former Moroccan defense minister, whose name has been linked with rebel plot following his reported suicide Thursday.

Explaining Oufkir's Death

Hassan's Key Aide Denounced As Head of Assassination Plot

By Henry Giniger

RABAT, Morocco, Aug. 18 (NYT).—The Moroccan government said tonight that Gen. Mohammed Oufkir, considered one of the most powerful men in the country as well as the mainstay of the monarchy, had led the plot that almost cost the life of King Hassan II Wednesday.

The minister of the interior, Mohammed Benhima, told a news conference tonight that Gen. Oufkir shot himself three times when he discovered that his role in the plot had been found out.

The announcement of the betrayal by the country's strong man, who was quietly buried this morning in his native village high in the Atlas Mountains, was a shattering one. No other event could have underlined so dramatically the shaky position of Hassan's throne and the uncertainty of the country's political course.

Mr. Benhima insisted that the armed forces were "sound" and that Wednesday's events, in which air force F-5 jets tried to shoot down the king's plane on its return from France, was merely "an incident along the way in the nation's history."

1,000 Are Detained

But as many as 1,000 men, a third of Morocco's air force and the bulk of its operational fighter wing, were being detained tonight in the probe now proceeding into the reasons and extent of the latest effort to remove the 43-year-old monarch from the scene.

Mr. Benhima indicated there were reasons to believe that Gen. Oufkir was one of the plotters who in July of last year launched a bloody assault on the palace of Skhirat during the king's 42d birthday party. Almost 100 persons died but the king miraculously escaped. Five generals were killed in the fighting and four were executed out of 17 holding general's rank in the Moroccan Army. Colonels and lesser officers also lost their lives, with the result that the army lost virtually the backbone of its leadership.

The three armed forces—there is a small navy—are now being led on an interim basis by Gen. Driss Ben Omar, who is thought to be loyal. The decimation of army leadership, the detention and suspicion thrown on the air force and the uncertain leadership of Gen. Ben Omar added up to a fighting force of highly compromised quality and reliability.

After last year's attack, the king turned the country's security over to Gen. Oufkir as minister of the interior. In the present government he was minister of defense.

Mr. Benhima, who said it was "painful" for him to recount the events of Wednesday because Gen. Oufkir was an old friend, reported that after the attack began, he worked constantly with the general during the afternoon and evening on matters of security. During this time, he did not doubt, he said, Gen. Oufkir's loyalty.

One Plotter Caught

But one of the plotters, Maj. Kouera el-Ouafi, was forced to bail out of his jet when it ran out of fuel and was captured by gendarmes. Maj. el-Ouafi, the commander at Kenitra, 25 miles northeast of Rabat, a base where most of the fighter force of 23 F-5s is concentrated, implicated Gen. Oufkir in the plot.

In British-held Gibraltar, off Morocco's northern coast, five Moroccan Air Force men landed in a helicopter. Two plotters, Col. Mohammed Amigrane and a Lt. Midaoui, asked for political asylum and the colonel, according to Mr. Benhima, told the British:

"I was acting on orders of a great general whose name begins with O."

The two men, plus the helicopter crew of three noncommissioned officers, were returned to Morocco early this morning after Britain acceded to a Moroccan demand for their extradition. The crew insisted that it wished to return because it was not involved in the plot.

The king, in his palace of Skhirat, was informed and summoned Gen. Oufkir, ostensibly for a general report on the situation. Gen. Oufkir told the interior minister, the latter said, that Col. Amigrane was seeking a cover for himself, but when Gen. Oufkir arrived at Skhirat, just south of Rabat, at 11 p.m., he asked several military aides in the king's anteroom whether the monarch had been informed of what Col. Amigrane and Maj. el-Ouafi had

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Associated Press.

King Hassan II of Morocco meeting with Council of Ministers on Friday.

$10 Billion-a-Year Saving Seen

House, 329-7, Backs Freeze On Missiles, Stalled in Senate

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 (AP).—The five-year U.S.-Soviet offensive missile freeze was approved overwhelmingly by the House today but remained stalled in the Senate.

Despite the 329-to-7 vote, there were some reservations in the House.

"If we're wrong on this treaty we're not going to be around to know about it," said Rep. Roman C. Pucinski, D., Ill. "I pray this is not going to be a nuclear Yalta."

Approval came after only 1 1/2 hours of debate, and there were no attempts to revise the accord such as the one by Sen. Henry M. Jackson, D., Wash., which has stalled it in the Senate for weeks.

Senate action has been put off until after Congress returns Sept. 5 from a two-week recess for the Republican National Convention and Labor Day. Previously, the Senate had approved a treaty on anti-ballistic (defensive) missiles accompanying the agreement, which applies to long-range ballistic (offensive) missiles. House action on the treaty is not required.

House Foreign Affairs chairman Thomas E. Morgan, D., Pa., said the five-year agreement could save the United States $10 billion, $2 billion a year, by slowing down the U.S.-Soviet arms race.

He also stressed in opening debate that the freeze on land and submarine-launched missiles is an interim one.

But Rep. Samuel S. Stratton, D., N.Y., said even the temporary agreement "has a lot of loopholes."

"If we pass this without recognizing all the pitfalls in it we may be in trouble," Rep. Stratton said.

He said the loopholes include superior numbers and size of Soviet over U.S. missiles frozen and ambiguity over how much Soviet missile silos could be enlarged. Another, he said, is failure of the agreement to limit the Russians' guided cruise missiles, which he said could hit Eastern cities by surprise.

The agreement freezes U.S. land missiles at 1,054 and Soviet land missiles at 1,618.

It freezes missile submarines and missiles at up to 44 subs for the United States with up to 710 missiles, and up to 62 subs for the Russians with up to 950 missiles.

Congress Group Offers $1 Million For Soviet Jews

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 (Reuters).—A congressional delegation today offered Soviet Ambassador Anatoly Dobrynin $1 million to help pay for the release of Jewish intellectuals wishing to emigrate from the Soviet Union. The offer was not accepted.

The delegation, headed by Rep. Bertram Podell, D., N.Y., was responding to press reports from Jewish sources in Moscow that the Soviet government was asking Jewish intellectuals to pay for their education before allowing them to emigrate.

In a statement, Rep. Podell said that in recent weeks the Russian government had increased the price of exit visas for Jews to as high as $25,000, depending on their education.

The congressmen were refused admission to the embassy by Soviet officials, who also refused to accept a letter addressed to Soviet party chief Leonid I. Brezhnev protesting against the alleged mistreatment of Soviet Jews.

Democratic presidential candidate George S. McGovern issued a statement today saying that the Soviet Union was holding Jewish intellectuals as hostages of the state by increasing the fees they must pay to emigrate.

"If the Soviet Union is generally interested in promoting improved relations with the United States, it will lift the restrictions imposed against all Soviet Jews who seek to emigrate," Sen. McGovern said.

Fischer, Spassky Agree to Draw On the 43d Move

REYKJAVIK, Aug. 18 (IHT).—World chess champion Boris Spassky, of Russia, and American challenger Bobby Fischer agreed to a draw today after the 43d move in the adjourned 15th game of their championship match here.

Only three moves were made on the second day, before the game ended.

The series now stands at 9 points for Fischer to 6 for Spassky. Fischer needs 3 1/2 more points to win, Spassky 6 to keep his title in the 24-game match.

Story on Page 2.

Retroactive Clause Voted

House Approves Bill to Halt Busing for Racial Balance

By Marjorie Hunter

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 (NYT).—The House passed early this morning a bill to bar the courts from ordering long-distance busing of students to desegregate public schools. The vote was 283 to 102.

The bill also would permit desegregation cases long since settled by the courts to be reopened to determine whether the court rulings conform with the new legislation.

The stiff new busing curbs, applying to both North and South, were approved by wide margins after nearly 12 hours of dramatic debate in which architects of earlier civil rights legislation protested that advances of the past were being wiped out.

The bill, tailored closely along the lines proposed by President Nixon, now goes to the Senate, where the outlook is uncertain.

The Senate has never passed restrictive busing legislation, but, each time it has considered the issue this year, the vote has been close.

The legislation, for the first time, would specifically seek to overrule court-ordered assignment of students to achieve racial balance.

The bill would require that all public school pupils—at all grade levels—be permitted to attend the public school "closest or next closest" to home. This would permit continued "pairing of schools"—that is, combining some grades of predominantly white schools with some grades of nearby Negro schools—that has been used successfully in some communities to achieve integration.

An even stronger curb on court-ordered busing was proposed by Rep. James G. O'Hara, D., Mich., who in years past had been a strong supporter of civil rights legislation. Rep. O'Hara's proposal, rejected by a vote of 211 to 174, would have placed a flat ban on all court-ordered busing to achieve racial desegregation,

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Airliner Hijacked for Gold, $2 Million, 'Heavy Artillery'

VANCOUVER, B.C., Aug. 18 (AP).—Demanding $2 million, 15 gold bars and a steadily growing list of other items, a middle-aged gunman hijacked a United Air Lines Boeing-727 jetliner in Nevada today, ordering it to Vancouver, B.C., in an elaborate anti-war protest.

In Vancouver, the Canadian Department of Transport told the hijacker his demands could not be met there because there was not that much American currency in "all of British Columbia."

According to transportation officials, the hijacker then said, "Let's go back to Seattle and get this thing settled once and for all."

The three-engine plane left Vancouver and landed in Seattle at 9:05 p.m. PDT, bearing the hijacker, the 15 one-pound gold bars and three crew members.

About 90 minutes after the plane landed in Seattle, a man clad only in shorts drove an open truck to the plane, which was about 1,000 yards from the terminal building. Four cardboard boxes in the truck were loaded onto the plane through a cockpit window.

Officials declined to say whether the boxes contained the ransom money. Earlier, an official had said the money awaited the hijacker in four cardboard boxes.

The airline prepared to meet the hijacker's request for two new crewmembers. He had asked for the new crewmembers' names and cautioned that they indeed be pilots. He also demanded maps of Canada.

All air traffic through Seattle-Tacoma International Airport was halted soon after the hijacked plane landed.

The gunman, who arrived at the plane on a bicycle that he pedaled though a hole in a fence at the Reno airport, said the money would be used to help children crippled by the war in Vietnam.

Authorities quoted him as saying the hijack "is part of an organized effort to destroy United

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Greece Grants Refuge to Six Soviet Seamen

ATHENS, Aug. 18 (Reuters).—A Greek government spokesman said here last night that six Russian seamen who arrived in Piraeus on a Soviet trawler Monday would be granted political asylum.

An authoritative source said that the six asked for asylum after the 800-ton Russian trawler Ishon sailed into a bay near Piraeus harbor.

The Soviet chargé d'affaires, Nikolai Kostiounine, had called on Greek Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs Constantine Panayotakos to discuss the issue of the Soviet seamen. The affair will be solved in a friendly way, the spokesman said.

The seamen will be granted political asylum in Greece and the vessel will be handed over to the Soviet authorities, he said.

...lies to Tokyo

...nger-Thieu Talks End; ...rts Vague on Substance

By Jonathan C. Randal

...ug. 18 (WP).—White ...r Henry A. Kissinger ...days of consultations ...Vietnamese President ...Thieu without drop... ...about the substance ...n six hours of face... ...ussions.

...ew honored tradition ...gh-level South Viet... ...erican meetings, sep... ...muniqués issued by ...before Mr. Kissinger ...an shed no light even ...osphere of the meet...

...record, the American ...addition to mentioning ...review of all aspects ...ation," also said the ...s dealt with "the ... have taken place in ...representatives of the ...Republic of Vietnam." ...ar mention of North ...as contained in the ...ssion—probably due ...t that Hanoi re... ...leal with the Thieu ...either in the peace... ...s in Paris or the pri... ...with the United States ...ess of the official com... ...nly served to stimulate ...that Mr. Kissinger ...to force Mr. Thieu to ...cessions hitherto re... ...is government. ...Indeed, such was the ...the favored speculation ...American-North Viet... ...reement on a cease-fire ...ion period—no firm in... formation was expected before several days.

Mr. Thieu has a reputation for playing his cards close to his chest and confiding in almost no one unless the situation absolutely forces him to do otherwise. Such may prove to be the case since army leaders and key ministers, at least theoretically, would have to be informed if Mr. Thieu were to prepare his administration for the problems involved in changing from a purely military to a political and economic confrontation with Hanoi and the National Liberation Front, the political arm of the Viet Cong.

As is traditional in the wake of such visits, there was almost as much speculation that nothing had changed as that favoring the thesis of imminent breakthrough. Indeed, some Vietnamese pointed to the decision of Le Duc Tho, Mr. Kissinger's negotiating counterpart in the private talks, to return to Hanoi as a signal that North Vietnam believes there is no profit in continuing these contacts for the time being.

Kissinger in Tokyo

TOKYO, Aug. 18 (Reuters).—Mr. Kissinger arrived here tonight on an overnight visit to consult Japanese government leaders.

Mr. Kissinger made no statement on his arrival at Tokyo airport.

Over 10-Year Period

Senate Acts to Switch U.S. to Metric System

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 (UPI). — The Senate today passed legislation that would convert the U. S. system of measurements to the metric system over the next 10 years.

Passed by voice vote without opposition or debate, the bill would convert the federal government to the metric system and begin a voluntary conversion within industry, extending the change over a decade to ease the expense.

The system would replace inches, pounds and quarts with meters, kilograms and liters. A meter is equivalent to about 39 inches, a kilogram to 2.2 pounds and a liter to 1.01 quarts.

The reform was recommended last year after the Commerce Department conducted a three-year, $4 million study called "A Metric America—A Decision Whose Time Has Come."

The bill, which now goes to the House, would establish an 11-member board representing business, education, labor, consumers, science and technology to encourage industry to convert. No compulsion would be involved.

The Senate Commerce Committee, which cleared the bill sponsored by Sen. Claiborne Pell, D., R.I., said that 11 percent of the nation's economy was already on the metric system, mostly in the fields of medical, engineering, military, drugs, and scientific areas.

"Because the metric system is a comprehensive system, simple to use, and a scientifically developed measurement system, its adoption would save engineering time, improve accuracy and reduce educational time needed to learn the measurement system," the committee said.

In other developments:

● The Senate yesterday sent to President Nixon a rural development bill designed to improve living conditions in small towns and lure more industrial jobs there.

Sponsors estimated that the measure would cost $400 million a year for new grant programs.

● Senate-House conferees on an anti-poverty bill announced yesterday they have dropped completely a provision to set up an independent national corporation to run the controversial legal services for the poverty program.

The surprise action came because sponsors of the measure were unable to get President Nixon to accept any compromise on how the directors should be named to control the corporation.

Elimination of the corporation means that legal services will continue to be run by the Office of Economic Opportunity, the anti-poverty agency, and be subject to state governors' vetoes.

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Explaining His Death

Key Hassan Aide Denounced As Plotter of Assassination

(Continued from Page 1)

said. When the answer was affirmative, Gen. Oufkir was reported to have said:

"I know what awaits me."

He pulled out a revolver, according to Mr. Benhima, and shot himself three times.

"He was a suicide, they did not kill him," Mr. Benhima said with great insistence and emotion.

The minister talked of his "betrayed naiveté" and thus seemed to sum up the general reaction to the alleged turnabout of a man in whom the king had placed his greatest trust during the most dramatic hours of his 10-year-old reign.

Mr. Benhima said he had information on the "objective" and "subjective" reasons for Gen. Oufkir's alleged actions but would not divulge them. Although the official listing of Gen. Oufkir's death as a suicide was widely accepted yesterday, the most general explanation for it yesterday was that Gen. Oufkir, 48, felt he had failed to do what he wished to do—protect the king.

"I am convinced that it was a suicide of treason and not one of loyalty." Mr. Benhima declared. He added that the investigations were continuing and that it was up to the military tribunals to establish the complete truth.

Mr. Benhima announced that the king would break his silence on the affair by addressing the nation over television and radio tomorrow evening.

British Decision Analyzed

LONDON, Aug. 18 (AP).—Britain refused political asylum to the two Moroccan Air Force officers in the anti-Hassan plot in order to avoid trouble in Gibraltar, government sources said today.

"It was clear that their continued presence in Gibraltar would not have been conducive to the public good," a Foreign Office spokesman said.

It was understood that the British thought the risk of internal difficulties in Gibraltar would not have been eliminated by sending the officers to any other country.

Morocco, which demanded their return, provides essential food supplies to Gibraltar. The British said there had been no Moroccan threat to cut off these supplies, but the possibility was believed to be a factor in the British decision.

There are now some 3,000 Moroccan workers and their families among Gibraltar's population of 25,000. These immigrants are believed loyal to the king and in favor of the officers' return to Moroccan justice.

The Gibraltar economy has relied on Moroccan workers to replace former labor from Spain.

Spain has closed its frontier with Gibraltar to back its demands for a return of the colony from Britain.

The decision to send them back risked diplomatic trouble for the British from Egypt, Algeria, Libya and other Arab states opposed to King Hassan's regime.

But the Foreign Office said there had been no protests from other governments.

515th Cosmos Launched

MOSCOW, Aug. 18 (UPI).—The Soviet Union launched its 515th Cosmos satellite today, Tass news agency said. No details were given on the spacecraft's mission.

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Anti-Busing Bill Voted

(Continued from Page 1)

wiping out even the concept of pairing.

Rep. O'Hara represents a portion of Detroit and its suburbs where school busing has become an emotionally charged issue in recent years.

The proposal to reopen previously settled desegregation cases, most of them throughout the South, was offered by Rep. Edith Green, D., Ore., and adopted by a vote of 246 to 142. It is uncertain how many such cases might be reopened, but Elliot L. Richardson, secretary of health, education and welfare, suggested recently that at least 100 such cases might be subject to review, if the proposal becomes law.

The House also adopted by a vote of 178 to 88 the proposal by Mrs. Green to ban long-distance busing of older school children, as well as younger ones.

As the bill came to the floor, it would have placed the busing curbs only on students in the sixth grade or below.

Those in junior or senior high schools could have been transported to more distant schools for the purpose of integration but only after a series of other desegregation remedies had been tried and failed.

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Associated Press.

DAMAGED—Moroccan pointing to hole made by rebel rocket during Wednesday's attack on King Hassan's plane.

King's Shot-Up Plane Shown; Its Survival Called a Miracle

From Wire Dispatches.

RABAT, Morocco, Aug. 18.—Bullets and rockets fired at King Hassan's royal Boeing-727 in the mid-air assassination attempt struck the aircraft in more than 15 places, including the exhaust pipe of the main jet.

The king's *baraka*—luck in Arabic—seemed to have been with him. Mechanics working on the damaged plane said they were surprised that it had not blown up. The craft landed with only one of its three engines operating, the one to the right.

Newsmen were shown the plane today. They saw part of the tail ripped away, a gaping hole in the main jet, a puncture the size of grapefruit in the port wing, a hole the size of a suitcase in the fuselage above the wing and several other smaller holes. In all, there were at least 25 shell holes, plus 30 fissures caused by shrapnel or bullets.

The fuselage showed small jagged holes just to the front of the engine on the port side, behind the place where the king was sitting as he flew home from Paris after a private visit to France.

The overall impression from the damage was that the attacking jet fighters had strafed the king's plane from below and behind.

"It's exceptional—in fact almost a miracle—that the Boeing could land," an official said today. "It was the expertness of the pilot."

One government official said panic broke out aboard—where the king was accompanied by 100 aides. Some passengers were praying and crying during the 20-minute flight between the attack and the crippled craft's landing.

Hanoi Rules Out Compromise In Warning to Russia, China

(Continued from Page 1)

Central Committee's secretary, Konstantin Katushev. Tass reported that Mr. Tho expressed gratitude for Soviet aid and the Soviet Union repeated its economic, military, "moral and political support to the brotherly Vietnamese people until the complete triumph of its just cause."

The North Vietnamese editorial published yesterday, however, carried a sharp sting at any Socialist nation that puts a higher priority on "narrow, immediate interests" than on maximum fidelity to "liberation" warfare.

The takeoff point for this editorial, entitled, "Victory of the Revolutionary Trend," was what was described as the "profound significance" of the recent conference of nonaligned nations in Georgetown, Guyana, that admitted to membership the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam (Viet Cong), and the representatives of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, which is in exile and is aligned with the Communists in Indochina.

The conference's action represented recognition that Indochina is "the testing-ground of revolution," the editorial said. The editorial then zeroed in on "a number of big powers" who have been drawn into the U.S. "policy of reconciliation." This policy, it warned, is designed in part to "break the national liberation movement" and sap "the vitality of Marxism-Leninism."

Whatever others do, the North Vietnamese pronouncement said, "we are fighting staunchly, unflinchingly, without compromise."

Overhaul for A-Sub

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 (UPI).—America's oldest nuclear submarine, the USS Nautilus, will disappear from the seas for a year to receive a $14.1-million overhaul—the third since it was commissioned eight years ago, the Navy said.

Only 3 Moves on 2d Day

Fischer and Spassky Agree To Draw in Their 15th Game

By Harold C. Schonberg

REYKJAVIK, Aug. 18 (NYT).—It took only three moves for Bobby Fisher and Boris Spassky to decide on a draw in today's adjourned 15th game of the world chess championship match.

The entire playing session took less than two minutes, but it put Fischer that much closer to the title. With the score now 9 to 6 in his favor, he needs only three and a half points to become the world champion. Spassky, who for the last three games has not been able to reduce his three-point handicap, needs six points to retain his title.

If Fischer takes off on one of his famous winning streaks, he could end the match a week from Sunday.

Today's adjourned game ended, as predicted by many analysts, in a perpetual check. Both players had decided overnight that there was no future in continuing the struggle. Neither had found a winning continuation. In any case, it was Spassky who was on the defensive, and he was glad to accept the draw offered after the 43d move, by Fischer.

Fischer had miscalculated in the early part of the game yesterday, allowing the champion to win a pawn. While Fischer managed to regain the initiative, he, like Spassky, then lost his way, in the opinion of the experts, in what should have been a winning continuation.

"Spassky was busted," said a grand master, "but Fischer let him off the hook."

This opinion was shared, somewhat more gently, by the Soviet international master Ivo Nei, a member of Spassky's team. "First Spassky should have won and then Fischer should have won," he said.

Several hundred people braved the heavy rain to see the mini-game in Exhibition Hall today. Presumably they believed that the players had found some sort of continuation. They saw, if nothing else, the usual pavane of the players that has featured this match.

The stage was empty when Lothar Schmid, the referee, approached the table to start the clock. Today's game was scheduled for 2:30 p.m. because of Fischer's observance of the Sabbath. Just as Schmid approached the table, Spassky appeared. The referee started Fischer's clock. Spassky settled himself and looked at the board. Seven minutes later Fischer appeared, at which point Schmid opened Spassky's sealed move. As everybody had expected, it was rook to queen knight 2.

Yesterday, just before the game, Schmid made a short speech pleading for the audience to avoid making any kind of noise. "Do not even whisper to each other," he pleaded. The game was held under exceptionally quiet conditions, and today's game, had it gone on longer than it did, also would have been played under conditions resembling a classroom, during final exams.

Audience Tiptoes

Fisher's constant battle against noise, coupled with the exhortations of the referee, have made the audience at Exhibition Hall exceptionally noise conscious. Yesterday and today many of the ticket holders were seen actually tiptoeing into the auditorium.

But Bobby Fisher is not yet satisfied, and letters from him continue to be sent to the referee. Schmid has been personally attacked by Fisher, as in a letter from the American two days ago signed by his representative Fred Cramer. In that letter it was demanded of Schmid that he "do something better than piously wave your hands from time to time."

Many observers are puzzled by the attacks against the referee, who has done everything but descend into the audience and physically assault spectators who raise their voices above a whisper.

"What do they expect him to do?" one observer asked, "use nerve gas?"

The 15th Game

REYKJAVIK, Aug. 18 (AP).—*Here are the moves in the 15th game of the world chess championship between challenger Bobby Fischer and titleholder Boris Spassky:*

SPASSKY (White)	FISCHER (Black)
1. P-K4	P-QB4
2. Kt-KB3	P-Q3
3. P-Q4	PxP
4. KtxP	Kt-KB3
5. Kt-QB3	P-QR3
6. B-KKt5	P-K3
7. P-B4	B-K2
8. Q-B3	Q-B2
9. O-O-O	QKt-Q2
10. B-Q3	P-Kt4
11. KR-K1	B-Kt2
12. Q-Kt3	

Elapsed Time: Spassky 7 minutes, Fischer 13 minutes.

12.	O-O-O
13. BxKt	KtxB
14. QxP	R(Q1)-B1
15. Q-Kt3	P-Kt5

Elapsed Time: Spassky 43 minutes, Fischer 53 minutes

16. Kt-R4	R(R1)-Kt1
17. Q-B2	Kt-Q2
18. K-Kt1	

Elapsed times: Spassky 64 minutes Fischer 84 minutes.

18.	K-Kt1
19. P-B3	Kt-B4
20. B-B2	PxP
21. KtxBP	B-KB3
22. P-KKt3	P-KR4

Elapsed times: Spassky 91 minutes, Fischer 100 minutes.

23. P-K5	PxP
24. PxP	B-KR1
25. Kt-B3	R-Q1

Elapsed times: Spassky 103 minutes, Fischer 114 minutes.

26. BxR(Ch)	BxR
27. KtKKt5	BxP
28. QxP	BxQ2
29. QxRP	BxKt
30. BxB	Q-Kt3(Ch)

Elapsed times: Spassky 118 minutes, Fischer 129 minutes.

31. K-B1	Q-R4
32. Q-R8(Ch)	K-B2
33. P-QR4	Kt-Q6(Ch)
34. BxKt	RxB
35. K-B2	R-Q4
36. R-K4	R-Q1

Elapsed times: Spassky 138, Fischer 150.

37. Q-Kt7	Q-KB4
38. K-Kt3	Q-Q4(Ch)
39. K-B3	Q-Q7
40. R-QKt4	Q-B8(Ch)
41. R-Kt2	Q-QB8(Ch)
42. R-QB2	Q-QB8(Ch)
43. R-Kt2	Q-QB3(Ch)
DRAW	

Elapsed times: Spassky 159 minutes, Fischer 166 minutes.

Hijacker Gets Gold

(Continued from Page 1)

Air Lines aircraft until the Vietnam war is ended." He said United was "a major contributor to the war effort based on profit and greed."

The FBI in Seattle said authorities were "trying to make arrangements" to meet the demands. A United official said the money would be available, but he did not elaborate.

The hijacker's final destination was not known. Also unknown were his plans for most of the items he demanded: $2 million in $20 and $50 bills, 15 one-pound gold bars, "heavy artillery," including armor-piercing shells, tracers, two magnum pistols and three submachine guns; clothing, flashlights, food, medicine and handcuffs.

The day's events started early in the morning at Reno, scene of another United hijack less than three months ago.

According to United spokesmen, a middle-aged man wearing a ski mask pedaled his bicycle with a military rifle across his handlebars up to the three-engined jet and brushed aside several passengers, pushing his way on to the plane.

One of the passengers still waiting to get on ran back to the terminal and told United officials, who opened a rear exit and hurried out the passengers already on board and three stewardesses.

Capt. C.J. Lenahan, First Officer R.J. Harrison and Second Officer J.P. Vohs remained on board.

The hijacker ordered the crew to put his bicycle on the plane and take off immediately. The plane left Reno at 1:51 p.m. EDT and the rifle-carrying bandit ordered it to Vancouver, Canada.

Lengthening List

He started issuing his demands: First the money and some small arms, then the other items, lengthening the list as the day wore on.

The airliner landed at Vancouver at 4:32 p.m. PDT. Its takeoff was delayed while officials awaited the arrival of a truck bearing the 15 gold bars.

While in Vancouver, the hijacker also demanded that a radio station broadcast a message from him. One such broadcast was made, but the hijacker wasn't satisfied and another message was prepared.

"We've run plenty of messages, but apparently he doesn't like them so he's doing his own now," said Clark Housley, a radio newsman.

Fifty-two passengers had been scheduled to take the flight to San Francisco, but it was not known how many had boarded when the hijack began.

Reno Police Chief James Parker said the man was "very roughly" described as being a white male in his 40s. He said "the hijacker" arrived at the airport with the rifle slung over the handlebars of his bicycle.

2 Killers of Yugoslav Envoy, 13 Others Flee Swedish Jail

OEREBRO, Sweden, Aug. 18 (AP).—Fifteen dangerous criminals, including two Yugoslav assassins, crashed out of a top-security prison today after silencing their cells' alarm systems with butter.

They got away from the maximum-security block in the Kumla state prison near Oerebro, west of Stockholm, considered the most secure jail in the country.

Police said that in addition to silencing the escape-alarm microphones on their cells with butter, the escapees used three sets of duplicate keys to open a series of doors. They scaled the 22-foot-high perimeter wall with a rope ladder constructed from material collected in the prison workshops and gymnasium, police said.

The only traces found of the band were two bicycles in a ditch and a stolen, abandoned car which might have been used in the getaway.

In Belgrade, government spokesman Ana Kovacevic said that news of the escape of the assassins of the Yugoslav ambassador to Stockholm had been received "in a very unpleasant and very unfavorable manner, by both public opinion and official circles."

Special Protection

After the breakout the Yugoslav Embassy, consulates and travel agencies were put under special police protection in Sweden.

The escaped Yugoslavs are Miro Baresic, 21, and Andjelko Brajkovic, 23, who were jailed for life for killing Ambassador Vladimir Rolovic in his embassy office last year. The pair were said at their trial to belong to the Croatian exile terrorist organization, Ustasha.

Also participating in the breakout was Bosse (Dynamite) Wickman, leader of a Swedish gang known as *Ab Svenska Brott*—Swedish Crime Limited—which specialized in blowing up safes.

The prison governor, Ake Persilli, said an inspection of the special security cells holding the prisoners revealed nothing unusual at 0200 GMT today, that all the convicts appeared to be sleeping then. One hour later the guards found 15 cells empty and raised the alarm.

Mr. Persilli said: "I blame the government for this. If we had been given enough money for security arrangements, this would never have happened."

Several of the escapees had been sentenced for smuggling narcotics into Sweden, and there have been previous attempts by "international narcotic gangs" to free them, police said.

A prison aide said this breakout "was obviously well planned with help from the outside."

"Suspiciously many cars have been stolen around the prison lately," a police spokesman said.

He indicated that the escapees could be already dispersed around the country.

"It's like searching for a needle in a haystack," he said of the manhunt.

Mr. Persilli could give no explanation how the prisoners got hold of keys to their cells.

They had used tools from the workshops and gyms of the prison, facilities installed as part of the "humanization of the Swedish prisons" after pressure from organizations outside the prison, Mr. Persilli complained.

Westmoreland Is Defend[illegible] In Quoted Rebuttal to C[illegible]

OKLAHOMA CITY, Aug. 18 (AP).—A rebuttal to Lt. William L. Calley's appeal of his conviction in the My Lai massacre was filed yesterday in Washington, an Oklahoma City newspaper reported.

The Daily Oklahoman said in its Friday edition it had confirmed that the brief was filed with the Army Court of Military Review in Washington.

Lt. Calley was convicted in March, 1971, of murdering 22 Vietnamese civilians at My Lai in 1968. He was sentenced to life imprisonment, but the sentence later was reduced to 20 years. Lt. Calley currently is under house arrest at Ft. Benning, Ga., pending the outcome of his appeal filed last May.

Attorneys for Lt. Calley argued in the appeal that former Army Chief of Staff Gen. William C. Westmoreland exerted improper influence on the Calley trial proceedings because of a personal rather than an official interest. Gen. Westmoreland commanded U.S. forces in Vietnam at the time of the My Lai incident.

Army's Argument

In their rebuttal, Army attorneys contended that there was no undue influence from anyone in any higher level of command and that all aspects of the case were processed in the "normal procedure," the Daily Oklahoman said.

Capt. Merle F. Wilberding, one of four Army attorneys who wrote the rebuttal, was quoted as saying, "It wasn't necessary to defend Westmoreland" specifically, "although certainly we didn't abandon him."

"We took the position that their argument was irrelevant to the issues . . ." the newspaper quoted Capt. Wilberding as saying.

He said the Army argued that Gen. Westmoreland's interest was strictly official and that he had no authority under military law to convene a court-martial, the Daily Oklahoman said.

In replying to defense arguments that pretrial publicity adversely affected the Calley case, the rebuttal contend[illegible] issue would have be[illegible] resolved when mem[illegible] court-martial were [illegible] determine their com[illegible] newspaper said.

The Army brief co[illegible] the so-called missing [illegible] the Calley case, C[illegible] Gruver, would offer [illegible] new evidence and th[illegible] did not err, as Lt. [illegible] torneys contended, i[illegible] issue a subpoena for [illegible] when the Army wa[illegible] locate him for the [illegible] paper said.

The Daily Oklaho[illegible] Mr. Gruver in July a[illegible] that he was consid[illegible] defense witness who [illegible] at the time of the [illegible]

Mr. Gruver is char[illegible] Okla., with perjury i[illegible] with a preliminary [illegible] burglary charge. [illegible] Wednesday under [illegible] posted by his comm[illegible]

Students I[illegible] Stone Pol[illegible] In Katma[illegible]

Assemblymen A[illegible] Disorderly; Tw[illegible]

KATMANDU, Nepal (AP).—College student[illegible] a rampage today in Katmandu as Nepal's political crisis worsene[illegible] the unprecedented sus[illegible] 12 members of the [illegible] kingdom's National As[illegible]

About 200 students th[illegible] at police, overturned [illegible] shouted slogans agai[illegible] Kirti Nidhi Bista, ta[illegible] opposition campaign [illegible] his removal from offic[illegible]

Police moved in a[illegible] order in the area, [illegible] block from the U.S[illegible]

Suspension of the [illegible] Assembly members wa[illegible] ed late yesterday, a[illegible] after the Assembly [illegible] afternoon session du[illegible] many members were [illegible] from the legislative c[illegible]

Two in Hosp[illegible]

At least two Assc[illegible] bers, including Home [illegible] Mehar Shrestha, were [illegible] hospital treatment to[illegible] juries.

Hospital authoritie[illegible] Shrestha was in satisf[illegible] dition and had been [illegible] ment for his injuries, [illegible] not disclosed. But t[illegible] to disclose the conditi[illegible] dandi Lame, an oppo[illegible] ber of parliament a[illegible] Mr. Bista, also adm[illegible] hospital, reportedly [illegible]

Proceedings of the [illegible] National Assembly a[illegible] camera.

A communiqué fro[illegible] sembly secretariat s[illegible] members, whose iden[illegible] not disclosed, were su[illegible] disorderly conduct aft[illegible] ity of the house ha[illegible] a resolution barring [illegible] the remainder of t[illegible] budget session.

Laird Says [illegible] To Order T[illegible] Cut on Aug. [illegible]

WASHINGTON, Au[illegible]—Secretary of Defens[illegible] Laird said today tha[illegible] Nixon would make a[illegible] nam troop withdrawal [illegible] ment on Aug. 28.

Mr. Nixon's decision [illegible] round of troop cuts [illegible] will follow next week's [illegible] National Convention, [illegible] certain to renominate [illegible]

The size of the nex[illegible] is being kept secret, [illegible] has been speculation [illegible] total about 15,000. Th[illegible] would cut U.S. streng[illegible] Vietnam to 25,000 m[illegible]

The last U.S. gro[illegible] battalion left Vietn[illegible] and the men remai[illegible] country are chiefly ac[illegible] nicians and specialist[illegible] kinds.

WEAT[illegible]

	C	F
ALGARVE	28	[illegible]
AMSTERDAM	15	[illegible]
ANKARA	29	[illegible]
ATHENS	33	[illegible]
BEIRUT	30	[illegible]
BELGRADE	23	[illegible]
BERLIN	12	[illegible]
BRUSSELS	15	[illegible]
BUDAPEST	20	[illegible]
CAIRO	34	[illegible]
CASABLANCA	26	[illegible]
COPENHAGEN	16	[illegible]
COSTA DEL SOL	26	[illegible]
DUBLIN	14	[illegible]
EDINBURGH	15	[illegible]
FLORENCE	27	[illegible]
FRANKFURT	17	[illegible]
GENEVA	20	[illegible]
HELSINKI	19	[illegible]
ISTANBUL	31	[illegible]
LAS PALMAS	26	[illegible]
LISBON	21	[illegible]
LONDON	15	[illegible]
MADRID	28	[illegible]
MILAN	22	[illegible]
MONTREAL	17	[illegible]
MOSCOW	21	[illegible]
MUNICH	15	[illegible]
NEW YORK	24	[illegible]
NICE	23	[illegible]
OSLO	20	[illegible]
PARIS	23	[illegible]
PRAGUE	13	[illegible]
ROME	25	[illegible]
SOFIA	25	[illegible]
STOCKHOLM	16	[illegible]
TEL AVIV	22	[illegible]
TUNIS	29	[illegible]
VENICE	24	[illegible]
VIENNA	20	[illegible]
WARSAW	18	[illegible]
WASHINGTON	26	[illegible]
ZURICH	16	[illegible]

(Yesterday's readings at 1700 GMT, others at [illegible])

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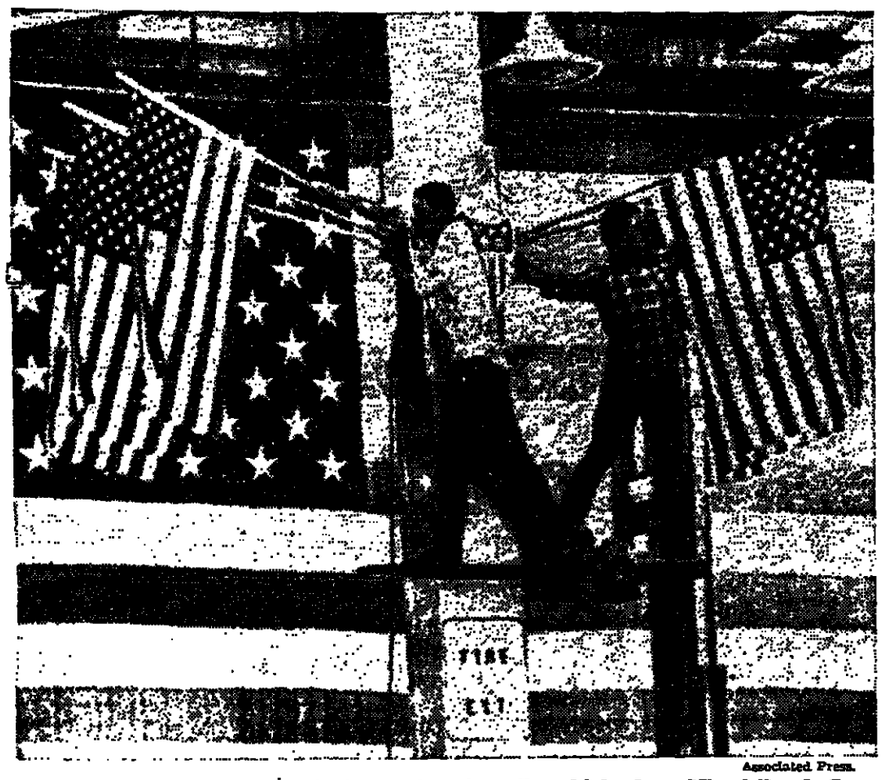

Associated Press.

GETTING READY—Workmen installing American flags high above Miami Beach Convention Center, where Republican National Convention is to get under way Monday.

Press Agentry in Miami Beach

GOP Has Difficulty Making News

By David S. Broder

MIAMI BEACH, Aug. 18 (WP).—"Don't tell me your problems," said White House publicist Ken Clawson, cutting off a reporter's complaint about the shortage of news from the Republican Convention. "I woke up at six o'clock this morning trying to figure out how to get some news out of today's schedule."

On a day when almost all the real work was taking place behind closed doors in the convention's platform-drafting committee, the President's propaganda team was mainly laboring to keep the small army of journalists here supplied with "positive" news developments.

They tried, but came out a poor second perhaps once.

At 9 a.m., Tom Evans, cochairman of the Republican National Committee, held a press conference to announce that the committee's "project blitz" registration program had already enrolled 1,000 new voters.

A sleepy reporter roused himself sufficiently to ask Mr. Evans, "Where?"

"All across America," he said, adding that in his own state of Delaware on July 22, Republicans had outregistered Democrats for the first time in history.

Ten minutes after he began, Mr. Evans was thanked and abandoned by the press. Twenty minutes later he was back again, this time to introduce a pair of bright twenty-year-olds who are going to speak for Mr. Nixon on college campuses this fall.

Mark Harroff and Brian Smith issued a challenge to backers of Democratic nominee George McGovern to meet them in debate "on any campus in any state," a bit of bravado which won the White House its only clear publicity point of the day—a five-paragraph news story on the Associated Press wire.

The main effort of the morning was scheduled for 10:30, up the street from the Fontainebleau, convention headquarters hotel, at the Doral Hotel, where White House staffers and the Committee for the Re-Election of the President are housed.

The Doral is under a security guard rivaling that of the control room of the Strategic Air Command. Approaching the room where Secretary of Interior Rogers C.B. Morton would meet the press was like ascending into heaven.

Those few newsmen who survived the successive screenings were privileged to hear Mr. Morton express his confidence that Mr. Nixon would carry Maryland, Pennsylvania, New York, Minnesota and other states that eluded his grasp in 1968.

"I really can't see any state we're going to lose," Mr. Morton said, warming to his task.

The reporters were checked out by Wackenut, Burns and Secret Service men and allowed to take a luncheon break and swim, before going back to the press conference room at the Fontainebleau for the last big arranged event of the day, an interview with Attorney General Richard Kleindienst.

Instead of Mr. Kleindienst, however, they were offered Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare Elliot Richardson.

Mr. Richardson was asked if the attorney general's absence might have somthing to do with the possibility he might be questioned about the investigation of the "Watergate caper," the bugging of the Democratic National Committee.

"I have no reason at all to think that is a factor," Mr. Richardson said. "Wouldn't you like to ask me about the Labor-HEW veto?"

"Go right ahead," a reporter said generously, and it turned out that Mr. Richarson thought the President's action well justified, even statesmanlike.

News Analysis

McGovern, Staff Sometimes Take Different Directions

By James M. Naughton

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 18 (NYT).—A senior member of Sen. George McGovern's Democratic presidential campaign got a telephone call at 12:15 a.m. on Tuesday, inquiring when and where the candidate's chartered airplane was to go later that day on a swing through the Middle West. The caller was Sen. McGovern.

The senator from South Dakota made the plane all right and he campaigned in Ohio, Illinois and yesterday in Wisconsin with his customary aplomb. If his late night inquiry was atypical, it served to illustrate the fact that Sen. McGovern sometimes seems to be the last person to know the details of what his campaign is up to.

He flatly denied Wednesday morning that he had given "any instructions whatsoever" to the co-chairman of his citizens' committee, Pierre Salinger, to conduct talks on his behalf with North Vietnamese representatives at the peace talks in Paris. Within hours, after finding out from Mr. Salinger that such discussions had taken place, the senator changed his story to say that he had encouraged the aide to seek the early release of American prisoners of war.

Retort on O'Brien

He learned in the newspapers that some of his associates were spreading it about last month that Lawrence F. O'Brien, the former Democratic national chairman, would be a mere figurehead as chairman of the McGovern campaign. Not so, the senator retorted angrily, to his staff as much as to the public.

He sent a clarifying telegram to the head of a national grocers' organization after a junior assistant had threatened, in an earlier letter over the senator's name, that a McGovern administration would take action against "monopoly" food chain practices.

He released a statement on the day of his nomination in Miami Beach to reassert his commitment to a total U.S. withdrawal from Indochina after an earlier statement, at which he had barely glanced, seemed to suggest that he would keep a residual force in Southeast Asia.

Second Version

And he still is readying the second version of his tax and welfare reform program because the first proposal, prepared by the senator's staff, proved to have some major flaws in it.

Such snags are consequences of Sen. McGovern's approach to administration—a philosophy that he would carry with him into the White House—but his key campaign associates regard the senator's basic attitude as a governmental plus.

"His open style leads to some confusion and occasionally some embarrassment," one upper echelon member of the senator's entourage said in an interview. "But it is much more conducive to open government and to the demonstration that more people than one are capable of decision-making."

As a senator and candidate, Sen. McGovern has tended to set broad policy guidelines and then give subordinates large hunks of responsibility to carry them out. As president, his associates suggest, he would do much the same.

Despite his image as a reform-minded candidate for the presidency, Sen. McGovern is said to believe that presidents ought to lower their profiles. He has pledged an open administration, with cabinet officers reassuming authority that had eroded under recent presidents, with the Congress re-establishing its prerogatives as a coequal branch of government and with citizens themselves reasserting a larger voice in the direction of the nation's affairs.

George V. Cunningham, the deputy campaign manager and an aide to the senator since 1955, said in a recent interview that Sen. McGovern "asks that people who work for him know more than he knows about a subject and give more than he gives, which is 100 percent. He has an ability to have 300 things going at a time, as if playing a giant pipe organ."

Occasionally, however, the result is out of tune.

Jean Westwood, who was Sen. McGovern's choice as the first woman to chair the Democratic National Committee, abolished the party's nationalities division not long after taking control of the committee last month. Subsequently, the senator was convinced that some overtures to ethnic communities across the country were important to his campaign. Now the nationalities division is being re-established.

Wall St. Talk Is Scheduled By McGovern

Bid Seen to Regain Financial Support

NEW YORK, Aug. 18 (NYT).—Sen. George McGovern has decided to visit Wall Street in an attempt to allay some of the fears aroused in the financial community over the economic policies he espoused in campaign speeches before winning the Democratic nomination for president.

The South Dakota senator will deliver a policy address to the New York Society of Security Analysts at a luncheon meeting scheduled for Aug. 29. Spokesmen for the society and for Sen. McGovern confirmed yesterday that the speech would be given.

Members of the candidate's staff were understood to be hoping that the speech would provide an appropriate opportunity for the senator to disclose his revised proposals about welfare and tax reform.

However, it was not clear yesterday whether the details of the revisions would be worked out by then. A spokesman for the senator would say only that the speech was expected to be a "major address."

Earlier Proposals

Sen. McGovern aroused great controversy in Wall Street with his proposals to impose excess profits taxes on corporations, grant $1,000 to every citizen to help families earning up to $12,000 a year, curtail defense spending sharply and tax inheritances above $500,000 at 77 percent.

Some of these positions have been modified recently and the senator has indicated that other revisions will be forthcoming. However, his policies are known to have sharply restricted the flow of campaign contributions from the financial community to the Democratic campaign chest.

Some prominent financiers who have supported Democratic candidates in past presidential elections have indicated that they will not support Sen. McGovern, mainly because of their concern over his economic proposals.

Controversy over his proposals has extended beyond Wall Street, however, and is expected to be used as a key issue in President Nixon's re-election campaign to offset public dissatisfaction with the wage and price controls imposed by the present administration.

Sen. McGovern's speech will be made before an influential group. The New York Society of Security Analysts consists of about 4,800 investment analysts whose function is to advise investors on buying and selling securities.

Midwest Tour Over

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 18 (AP).—Sen. McGovern completed a four-day campaign swing through the Midwest tonight after calling fellow Democrat John B. Connally a stooge.

Sen. McGovern's schedule today called for only one public appearance, a midday tour of the Eaton Corp. drop-force plant. He spent the rest of his time filming television spots before returning to Washington late tonight.

On one such filming session yesterday, political filmmaker Charles Guggenheim took the candidate and a few newsmen to a machine-shop area of Teledyne Wisconsin Motors for an hour-long exchange with laborers.

As Sen. McGovern's face dripped with sweat, one worker asked, "Why are so many Democrats supporting President Nixon."

"There's not so many. There's John Connally, the stooge of the Texas oil billionaires," he said.

Shriver Pledge on Israel

HOUSTON, Aug. 18 (AP).—Democratic vice-presidential candidate Sargent Shriver told Jewish war veterans today that Sen. George McGovern's support for the security and survival of Israel is unshakable and unswerving.

In the first major speech so far in his weeklong transcontinental tour, Mr. Shriver called President Nixon "the supreme politician of our time" and accused him of playing politics with the Israeli question.

Sen. McGovern is the heir to a Democratic legacy of support for Israel based on "morality, decency and national interest," Mr. Shriver said, in making an all-out effort to convince Jewish voters that a McGovern administration would not sell out Israel.

United Press International.

FREED—Mrs. Clifford Irving talking to newsmen Thursday on the eve of her departure from a New York jail.

Edith Irving Leaves Prison; Husband to Begin Sentence

EAST MEADOW, N.Y., Aug. 18 (AP).—Edith Irving was released from the Nassau County Jail today, after serving two months for her role in the Howard Hughes autobiography hoax. She still faces charges in Switzerland.

"I'm out of jail," she murmured, "but I'm not free."

Clifford Irving, who in 10 days is to begin a 2 1/2-year prison term for perpetrating the hoax, told his wife that from now on, "I'm going to behave."

The couple, whose marriage was jolted by Irving's admission that he had had a love affair with cabaret singer Nina van Pallandt, will spend the time before his incarceration in Saratoga, Fla., with their two children.

"There's no doubt that the marriage can continue," Irving told newsmen. "And I want it to."

Mrs. Irving said, "I still would like to stay together because of the children, but I don't want to make plans for the future."

Mrs. Irving still faces charges in Switzerland of allegedly using a forged passport and a stolen identity card to deposit and later transfer $650,000 that McGraw-Hill, Inc., paid Irving for Mr. Hughes.

The author said yesterday that his wife, a German-born Swiss citizen, had agreed to return to Switzerland by Sept. 5, because they could not afford to put up bail during extradition proceedings.

Mrs. Irving donated a painting of Ibiza, the Spanish island where the plot was hatched, to the jail yesterday and told reporters that the whole experience had raised questions about the future of her marriage.

"Prison can change people," she said. "He must figure out his life more than I must straighten mine out."

Irving, who has written a book about the hoax, is to surrender himself at the Lewisburg (Pa.) Federal Penitentiary. He becomes eligible for parole after 10 months.

Mrs. Irving said that she had painted 15 pictures and kept a 60-page diary of her "feelings and emotions" about being in jail.

"In the beginning, it was very strange," she said. "But then I realized that other inmates had such terrible lives—more terrible than mine—and I realized I shouldn't be sorry for myself."

She said that she expected to place her children in a Swiss children's home after she returns to Switzerland.

House Bill Eases Exports to Reds

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 (UPI).—The House of Representatives approved and sent to President Nixon today a bill to liberalize government export controls on U.S. products which are available to Communist countries from Western sources.

The measure is aimed at increasing American export sales in Eastern Europe and reducing America's balance of trade deficit by allowing additional exports with no national security importance.

By a 183 to 124 vote, the House overrode objections of members representing domestic shoe manufacturers and gave final congressional approval to the bill.

Nixon Names Envoys To Tunisia, Malagasy

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 (UPI).—President Nixon today nominated Talcott W. Seelye as U.S. ambassdor to Tunisia and Joseph A. Mendenhall as ambassador to the Malagasy Republic.

Mr. Seelye, 50, a career Foreign Service officer, was born in Lebanon of American parents and has extensive experience in the Middle East. He succeeds John A. Calhoun, who is retiring.

Mr. Mendenhall, 52, also a career Foreign Service officer, succeeds Anthony D. Marshall, who has been named ambassador to Trinidad and Tobago.

Backing Cuban Proposal

China, Russia Bid UN List Puerto Rico as U.S. Colony

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Aug. 18 (AP).—China and the Soviet Union, in a rare show of unanimity, demanded today that the UN classify Puerto Rico as a colony of the United States.

Puerto Rican extremists demonstrated outside the UN buildings, shouting "Yankees get out" as a UN committee debated the issue.

Small fires broke out in Fifth Avenue stores and bomb threats were reported.

The Special Committee on Colonialism adjourned this evening without a vote on the proposal, submitted by Cuba, that Puerto Rico be listed among territories to which the UN declaration against colonialism is applicable.

No date was set for a resumption of the debate.

China's counselor Chang Yung-kuan, in a brief speech, said: "The Puerto Rican people's struggle for independence is a just one."

Soviet Ambassador Vasily Safronchuk declared that the Puerto Rican people were "subjected to ruthless colonial exploitation."

Bush's Opposition

A letter from U.S. Ambassador George Bush was read. In it he opposed the proposal as interference in the internal affairs of the United States and Puerto Rico. The United States is not a member of the committee.

Speakers favoring the proposal charged that votes in Puerto Rico opting for association with the United States did not reflect the sentiments of the people.

The Bulgarian delegate, Ivan C. Garvalov, said the voting was conducted in a state of U.S. military occupation.

In the latest referendum, in 1967, Puerto Ricans supported the present Commonwealth status by a vote of 425,081 against 273,315 for statehood and only 4,206 for independence.

Bands of Puerto Rican nationalists paraded outside the UN buildings and broke into chants as they passed the U.S. mission.

They carried banners reading "Fuera Yanqui de Puerto Rico"—Yankees, get out of Puerto Rico—and "Muerte al imperialismo Yanqui"—death to Yankee imperialism.

The Associated Press office in New York received a telephoned warning to expect detonations near the UN buildings.

Small fires caused by ping-pong balls filled with flammable liquid broke out in department stores on Fifth Avenue, several blocks from the United Nations. Similar ping-pong balls were found in a hotel.

Cuba first made its proposal last December and Mr. Bush replied that Puerto Rico had achieved self-government in free association with the United States approved in popular elections.

The Cuban ambassador, Ricardo Alcarcon Quesada, claimed today that Puerto Rico had not enjoyed freedom "even for a brief and fleeting moment."

He charged that Puerto Rico was "the most exploited prey" of the United States in the Western Hemisphere, that its people served in U.S. wars in disproportionate numbers and that those who emigrated to New York had the poorest paid jobs and lived in "degrading circumstances... in a typically racist society."

U.S. Lawyers Ask Lenient View of Marijuana Users

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 18 (AP).—The American Bar Association is urging the elimination of "excessive criminal penalties" for personal use or possession of marijuana.

The ABA House of Delegates yesterday drastically rewrote a standing committee's call for repeal of all laws establishing criminal penalties for the personal use of the drug. The committee suggested consideration of licensing for marijuana distribution, as alcohol and tobacco now are licensed. The licensing idea was dropped. Instead, a floor amendment, declaring that the ABA deplored the use of marijuana, was adopted.

Gilbert Davis, a Royal Oak, Mich., lawyer, said in offering the amendment that he could foresee headlines saying, "ABA Approves Marijuana."

Jerome J. Shestack of Philadelphia, chief sponsor of the draft resolution for the ABA Committee on Individual Rights and Responsibilities, said, "It is an established fact that there is no evidence of any danger to life from marijuana." By contrast, he said, medical authorities declare cigarettes and alcohol harmful.

Mr. Shestack said that the draft resolution did not ask approval of marijuana smoking. In fact, he said, "we want to discourage the seller and the youngsters who use marijuana by regulating its distribution."

Two Killed Watching U.S. Arms Demolition

CRANE, Ind., Aug. 18 (AP).—Two persons were killed and two injured today when material from the explosion of five-inch projectiles smashed through a window of a bunker where a group of 20 people were watching a demonstration demolition at a naval ammunition depot here.

A spokesman said the dead and injured were new employees of the depot. He said the demonstration was held as a part of an orientation program for the employees.

U.S. Biologists Fuse Cells Of Plants to Obtain Hybrids

By Harold M. Schmeck Jr.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 (NYT).—Biologists at Brookhaven National Laboratory have succeeded in growing mature and fertile hybrid plants from artificially fused cells of two wild tobacco species.

The feat completely bypasses the normal sexual reproductive process and may foreshadow a great broadening of the horizons in plant hybridization work, according to announcements yesterday by the laboratory at Upton, N.Y. and the Atomic Energy Commission, which has supported the research.

"The new result represents the first known case where an entire organism of any higher order of life has been produced by combining two different species in this way," said the announcement from the commission here.

The normal method of producing a hybrid is by cross-pollinating mature plants, but this seldom produces live offspring and when it does they are seldom fertile. Plants and animals have internal mechanisms that ordinarily prevent cross-species fertilization.

The new method, called "parasexual interspecific plant hybridization," could, in principle, allow cross-fertilization between widely divergent plant species. The announcement suggested that, in the long run, the method might cause marked changes in concepts of world food production.

In a telephone interview, Dr. Peter S. Carlson, one of the principal authors of the research, said that it might be possible to produce hybrid species that would grow with the persistence and vigor of weeds and yet yield edible products such as high quality wheat. Similarly, the research might yield new ways of achieving disease resistance in food plants.

Dr. Carlson discounted, for the foreseeable future, such things as a hybrid of tomato and potato that might yield edible fruit above ground and edible tubers below. But he conceded that even this might be possible in theory.

A report of the work done by Dr. Carlson, Dr. Harold H. Smith and Miss Rosemarie D. Dearing will be published in the August issue of the Proceedings of the National Academy of Science.

Dr. Carlson said that the hybrid had been produced from two cells of two wild tobacco species: nicotiana glauca, a tall, spindly plant with small leaves, and nicotiana langsdorffii, a bushy species with large leaves. The hybrid was intermediate between the two.

The hybridization method entailed taking cells from the leaves of each parent species and digesting them with enzymes to free the individual cells and remove their outer walls. Removal of the cell walls made it possible for the cells to fuse when put in a solution containing sodium nitrate.

The biologist said that about 25 percent of the cells fused—sometimes with their own species, sometimes with the other. From among the fused cells, the scientists harvested those that combined the two species. The inter-species cells were grown in laboratory flasks for several months, he said, until some plant shoots formed.

These were then grafted onto other tobacco roots and grown into mature plants. The plants maintained the characteristics of the hybrids and their seeds also grew into hybrids of the same kind.

The two species had been hybridized in the past by cross-pollination. The parasexual hybrids proved identical to those produced in the conventional way.

TV Role for Moyers

NEW YORK, Aug. 18 (AP).—Bill D. Moyers, former press secretary to President Lyndon B. Johnson and former publisher of the Long Island newspaper, Newsday, will provide commentary during the coverage of the Republican National Convention for the Public Broadcasting Service.

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Traffic in Death

The dimensions of the worldwide traffic in drugs, as disclosed by the Nixon administration, provide somber evidence of the monumental difficulties involved in efforts to choke off this poisonous international commerce.

Earlier illusions that ending legal opium production in Turkey—as arranged by the White House last year—might put a serious dent in the supply of heroin are now dispelled. When and if Turkish opium production does end, the traffickers in heroin can get their raw material in many other countries, indeed, such diversification of supply sources is already taking place rapidly. Burma, Laos, Thailand, India, Afghanistan, Pakistan and Mexico are among the other significant producers or transport centers for illegal opium, and in many of these there is little prospect that the governments involved can or will end the rising tide of narcotics.

Useful as is the government's intensified anti-narcotics drive, the report concedes its inability to halt more than a small fraction of the flood of heroin smuggled into this country. The core of the problem remains the enormous profits for those who successfully surmount the risks involved in this noxious traffic. A quantity of opium for which a Turkish farmer receives $22 is sufficient to produce heroin worth $220,000 at retail here. This enormous margin provides more than enough monetary incentive to explain the corruption of diplomats, government officials and policemen in many countries as well as the rise of highly organized international criminal gangs to process and distribute heroin.

With the discouraging—even dismaying—facts now available, national debate about how to handle the problem can proceed more intelligently. It can now be taken for granted that the maximum that can be achieved through enforcement activity, diplomatic pressure or the like is to restrict the supply in ways that will discourage the growth of addiction and to create so many difficulties for addicts that more will become interested in trying to enter methadone maintenance or other treatment programs.

Valuable as such pressure is, however, the longer range hope for a solution to this devastating problem will have to come from other types of attack. The research on various types of narcotics antagonists that may end addicts' craving for heroin needs to be pushed even more intensively. So does research on the psychological, physiological and sociological roots of addiction, investigations that may provide new techniques for spotting potential addicts and taking timely preventive measures. Some students of the problem have reached the despairing conclusion that the answer lies in such drastic measures as introduction of the death sentence for trafficking in heroin or segregation of addicts in concentration camps to prevent their proselytizing activities among those still free of the plague.

Such drastic deterrents represent the course of defeat, not solution. The test for the nation is to gather its forces for a better-balanced counterattack against a plague without precedent in United States history, a counterattack that couples tighter contraction of supply with more effective reclamation programs for victims of this illicit traffic.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Soviet Jews in Israel

Gov. Rockefeller has politicized, without clarifying, the human drama involved in the large-scale movement of Soviet Jews to Israel in recent months. This represents another unfortunate contribution to the effort by leaders of both parties to outdo one another in vaunting their friendship for Jews in general and for Israel in particular—an even more assertive effort in this campaign than in most. Perhaps this bipartisan competition for credit will abate now that the governor's claim of a Nixon-Brezhnev "agreement" on Jewish migration to Israel has so quickly been followed by Moscow reports of a substantial increase in the monetary ransom the Kremlin is demanding to permit educated Jews to leave the Soviet Union.

The unilluminating nature of the political claimsmanship ought not, however, divert attention from the economic and social problems that attend this mass pilgrimage—already embracing the transfer of more than 30,000 Soviet Jews—and the way in which those problems are being solved.

For the "olim," as the Israelis term the immigrants, the transfer represents a double dose of culture shock. Not only is there the radical change in culture and language inherent in any international migration, but also the no less drastic shift from Russia's socialist system to Israel's mixed economy with its high component of private enterprise. The transition is relatively easy for children, but adults face the problem of learning a new and by no means easy language, Hebrew, and of trying to become acculturated to a society which assumes the individual will make his own decisions, not be directed by government law. And, while these difficult adjustments are being made, the "olim" require financial aid from a small nation heavily burdened by defense and development costs.

It is a tribute to both the immigrants and the Israelis that the inevitable frictions have not been greater. For an American parallel, based on relative size, one needs to think of this country receiving in a single year three million indigent immigrants who neither speak English nor have any experience with the American way of life. The Soviet press has publicized the complaints of the tiny minority of Soviet Jewish immigrants who have thrown in the towel and decided to return to Russia. But a more objective appraisal must emphasize the determination of most Israelis and most "olim" to make this mass migration successful despite the difficult adjustment problems both sides face.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Trouble in Morocco

The latest attempted coup against King Hassan of Morocco will provide the monarch's opponents with "proof" that his attempts at political liberalization since the failed putsch of last July have not succeeded. Faith will be shaken, at home and abroad, in the king's ability to retain the loyalty of his troops. And the leftists and nationalist opposition, which refused Hassan's offer last autumn to participate in the government because the arrangement would have given them only a provisional voice in affairs, will now probably be even more unwilling to cooperate with a government that seems bound to be toppled sooner or later. In view of the dwindling confidence in his regime, the ruler may feel constrained to resort increasingly to police-state methods. Morocco, whose population is growing faster than its economy, urgently needs constructive political and economic action on a grand scale. But police-state tactics would doubtless hinder the participation of truly creative personalities and the kind of achievement they could promote.

—From Neue Zuercher Zeitung (Zurich).

Egypt and the Soviets

One of the paradoxes emerging from the revelations concerning Soviet-Egyptian relations is that Mr. Sadat and his spokesman are, probably unintentionally, helping to enhance Mr. Brezhnev's reputation throughout the world. If Mr. Sadat's attacks on the Soviet leaders are evidently aimed at reducing Soviet prestige in the Arab world, they also serve to inform public opinion in Europe, in the United States and in every country that does not wish to see a resumption of war in the Middle East—that is to say, practically the whole world—that the Soviet Union behaved as a responsible great power and that it has sacrificed some tempting but dangerous friendships on the altar of international stability and coexistence.

Not only have the Russians refused to deliver the offensive weapons that Egypt had been clamoring for, but, according to one unconfirmed, but perfectly plausible, version of Mr. Sadat's latest speech, they also urged Cairo to soften its position on the diplomatic front.

This being said, Mr. Sadat must now face the consequences resulting from his acts. He has done away with—and for a long time—one of the possible solutions to the alternative of "no war, no peace" to which he says he wants to put an end; war would have been folly when 20,000 Soviet advisers were stationed on Egyptian soil; it would be suicide now that these advisers have left, taking almost all their equipment with them.

—From Le Monde (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

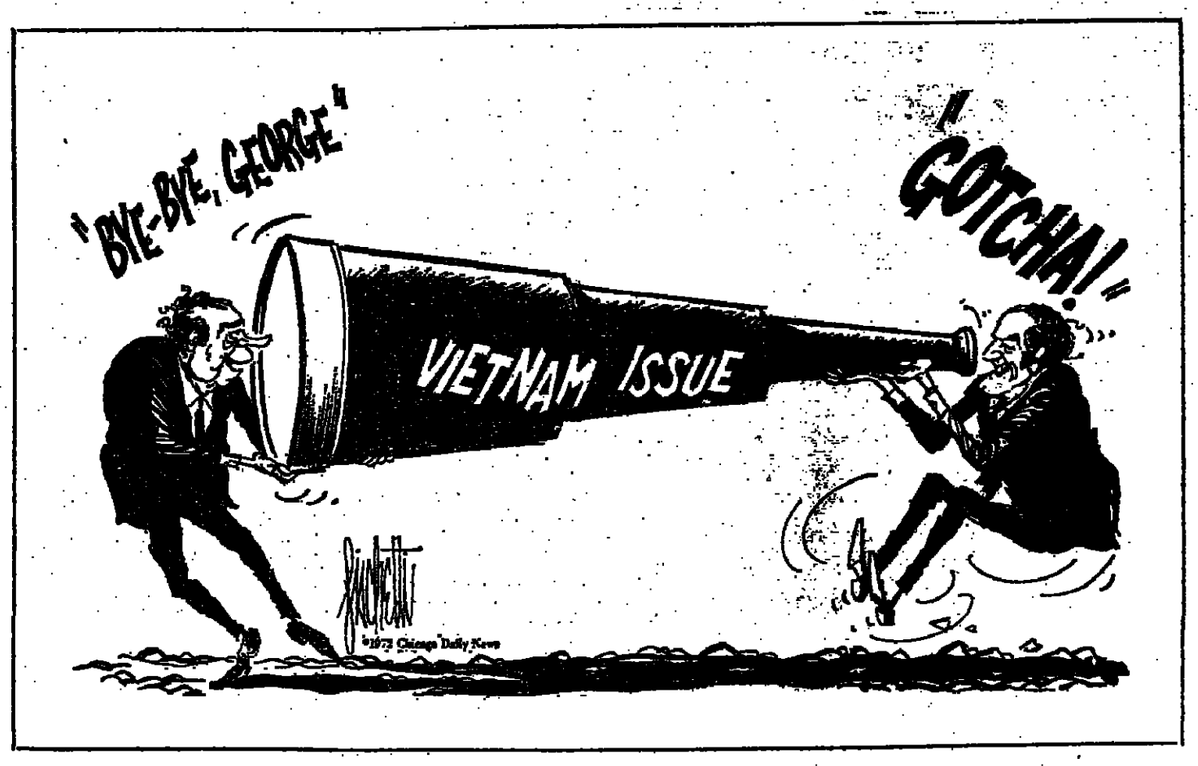
August 19, 1897

PARIS.—Despite the efforts of Armenian conspirators to terrorize Constantinople, perfect order prevails in the Turkish capital, and our special correspondent telegraphed last night that the authorities had taken every precaution in view of further outrages. It seems that in addition to the disastrous explosion at the Sublime Porte and the abortive attempt on the Ottoman Bank, a man who had fired off his revolver in the streets of Pera further distinguished himself by throwing a bomb amid the guard stationed at the Governor's residence.

Fifty Years Ago

August 19, 1922

LONDON.—Mr. Henry L. Mencken, the well-known American author, arrived in London today and made some of his usual pungent remarks. He said: "The American business man who works with breathless speed and tremendous efficiency from early morning until late at night is a myth. He arrives at his office at 9.30, and for a half-hour works furiously tearing open letters as fast as he can. Then he dictates some incomprehensible letters to his stenographer, out of which she has to make as much sense as she can. This thoroughly exhausts him, so he settles down to read the newspapers."



A Question of Intent

By Anthony Lewis

NEW YORK.—If a man keeps dangerous animals running wild on his estate, and one mauls a guest's child, he cannot escape responsibility by saying that he had no intention of letting children be hurt. That is generally the law now, and common sense. Subjective intent does not have to be proved, because keeping wild animals where people go makes it so likely that someone will be hurt.

The same common-sense view cuts through the argument about whether the United States is "deliberately" bombing dikes and other civilian targets in North Vietnam. When the greatest power on earth pours bombs on a small, backward country, it is a necessary consequence that people and things of an innocent character will be destroyed. In the legal phrase, the great power will not be heard to argue that it meant no harm.

Of course, there would be a different degree of moral culpability in any calculated attempt to destroy dikes or houses or hospitals in North Vietnam. The generals and the politicians in this and previous administrations have concealed so many horrors—massacres and forest fires and crop destruction and the like—that we cannot exclude the possibility of more.

But it is bad enough to deny responsibility for the human costs of a policy of mass destruction. And that is what the United States government is doing: putting on a show of amazement at the notion that American bombs actually kill people. The piety of the performance drips like treacle.

U.S. Retaliates

Consider, for example, an episode well before the present phase of continuous all-out bombing. Last December, when four American Phantoms were shot down in Laos, the United States retaliated by 1,000 bombing sorties against North Vietnam in five days. Most of the time the weather was so bad that the pilots could not even see the ground. Yet the official claim remained that only military targets were being hit. President Nixon called the raids "very successful."

Since last May, Nixon has removed some of the restrictions on American bombing of North Vietnam. The command is now free to hit economic as well as military targets, and to carry on a planned bombing campaign without regular reference back to Washington.

Half the planes in the Strategic Air Command—200 B-52s—are now being used in Vietnam, North and South. Those are our *strategic* planes, designed for use against massive targets in an ultimate conflict with another great power. And the United States is using them against a peasant country.

The propaganda from Washington and Saigon makes it sound as though every American raid is hitting the Ruhr or some highly military installation. There is talk of destroying "industries" and "naval bases."

Naval bases! For what—sampans? As for industries, there is hardly a factory in North Vietnam that an American businessman would have looked at twice in 1890. When the Joint Chiefs of Staff first tried to pick bombing targets in North Vietnam, they found only eight industrial sites worth listing.

It is on this backward country, with its mud villages and primitive technology, that the United States is dropping thousands of tons of bombs every month. (The total figure for Indochina is running more than 100,000 tons a month, but the Pentagon does not give the total separately for the four target countries.)

Necessarily, then, inevitably, bombs in that volume destroy things not remotely related to the North Vietnamese war effort. In Haiphong last May, I saw acres of housing smashed flat, a school destroyed, a hospital damaged. More recently, Joseph Kraft wrote from Hanoi: "I have seen with my own eyes the damage done by American bombs to homes, schools, stores and many innocent people."

Incidental Damage

First-hand reports of civilian bomb damage have in fact been available for years, but American officials continued to react to them with an injured innocence, an imperturbable cynicism. It is in the light of this experience that one should now read the denials of any "deliberate" bombing of the dikes.

The explanation given by Washington for the bomb craters which have been seen in the dikes is that the damage was incidental to attacks on nearby military targets such as "road and river transport lines." But in the waterlogged Red River Delta, laced by more than 2,000 miles of dikes, the dikes are often the only place to build an all-weather road. If you bomb roads and "river transport lines" in North Vietnam, you will hit dikes.

The United States has now dropped on Indochina three times the tonnage of bombs that it used in all theaters of World War II. Those bombs have hit, among other things, dikes and hospitals and schools and peasant villages. Washington knows about that destruction: It has the pictures. In those circumstances a judge in the common law tradition would not allow the American government to wash its hands of responsibility for the civilian damage. Or the American people.

Nixon Keeps the Initiative

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—The Nixon campaign strategy of dominating the news by bold foreign policy moves is working as planned, and keeping Sen. George McGovern constantly on the defensive.

About the only time McGovern has been able to take over the big headlines and the television screens since his nomination was when he was in trouble with his various vice-presidential candidates.

The rest of the time, Nixon has kept the initiative by sending Henry Kissinger to Paris and Saigon, by dispatching Secretary of Commerce Peter Peterson to Moscow to talk trade, by announcing vast wheat sales to the Soviet Union, and by planning summit meetings with the Japanese and speeches before the United Nations in September.

Meanwhile, he got an unexpected break in the withdrawal of the Soviet troops and technicians from Egypt, and while this is likely to cause him some embarrassment when Moscow and Cairo press him to get the Israelis to begin withdrawing from the Suez Canal, the chances are that he will be able to delay action on this one until after the voting in November.

A Free Hand

Even I. F. Stone, no fan of the Nixon administration, wrote the other day: "Nixon's trade and credit negotiations with Moscow have bought him a free hand in the Middle East. This is the real meaning of President Sadat's action in expelling most of the Soviet military from Egypt. The carrot-and-stick tactics which led both Moscow and Peking to continue their rapprochement with Nixon despite the escalated bombing and mining of North Vietnam's harbors, have proven fruitful too, in the Arab-Israeli conflict. . . ."

Nixon was very careful not to permit any boasting or gloating out of Washington when Sadat sent the Soviets packing for home. In accordance with the statement of principles he signed with the general secretary of the Communist party in Moscow, Leonid I. Brezhnev, he recognized that "efforts to obtain unilateral advantage, at the expense of the other, directly or indirectly, are inconsistent with these [principles]." So he shut up.

Campaign Point

Also, when he seemed to be going too far in agreeing with Sen. Henry Jackson of Washington in amending the first strategic arms agreement signed in Moscow, he quickly pulled back in order to preserve the progress made with Brezhnev.

Thus, both Washington and Moscow are making clear that they are not going to allow their differences in Southeast Asia or the Middle East to interfere with their larger national objective of avoiding a major U.S.-Soviet confrontation, and as the big Republican convention pictures of Nixon and the Communist leaders indicate, this will clearly be a major argument in the President's reelection campaign.

As Roosevelt, Truman and Lyndon Johnson demonstrated when they were campaigning from the White House, it is not necessary for presidents to score great diplomatic achievements in order to dominate their opponents. They merely have to use presidential power to set the tone and the major questions of the campaign, and that's what Nixon has been doing.

All the recent diplomatic activity has not produced any spectacular results. If Kissinger's "friendly persuasion" had really made progress on his last trip to the Paris peace talks, it seems unlikely that Nixon would have ordered "more than 370 tactical strikes" on North Vietnam, some of them close to Hanoi, precisely when the principal North Vietnamese negotiator in Paris, Le Duc Tho, was arriving in Hanoi for consultations with his government.

Similarly, Peterson did not manage to settle U.S.-Soviet trade differences on his recent mission to Moscow, but like Kissinger, he kept the movement toward accommodation going, and that's about all the administration has to do in order to present the picture of a President seeking new accommodations with the major Communist powers while waging war on one of their allies and getting away with it.

Answering Critics

Also, anybody who ventures to suggest that there might be some better way to end the war in Vietnam or even points to the dangers of bombing the dikes in North Vietnam is immediately attacked, not usually by Nixon but by one of his political surrogates.

Not only Ramsey Clark and Pierre Salinger were accused of interfering with the administration's peace plans, but the secretary-general of the United Nations was roundly condemned by the President and Secretary of State William Rogers for suggesting that the United States was consciously bombing the dikes—which he never said.

Nevertheless, the Nixon strategy is at least achieving its short-term objective. It has kept McGovern from gaining the initiative in the period between the two conventions, when he had hoped to put the President on the defensive.

McGovern had some good ammunition in the Watergate fiasco, and the concealed Republican campaign funds, and the escalated bombing, now more severe than ever, but every time he mounted the platform, Kissinger or somebody else was flying off on some big mission that put him back with the grocery ads.

Why Nixon Should Hit The Dikes

By Wm. F. Buckley jr.

NEW YORK.—Apparently to everyone's surprise, President Thieu has said that the future of South Vietnam depends on commitments from the United States, most specifically a commitment to keep up the bombing until the economy and the war potential of North Vietnam are shattered.

This has aroused the predictable indignation in predictable quarters, which is itself ironic. Those who have said that Vietnamization is a failure and bound to be a failure are surprised when Thieu goes halfway toward saying the same thing.

Halfway is defined as: We do not need any more American air power. Let the critics of Thieu recommend simply that we refuse to make the commitment. But they should not feign surprise that we are being asked to make the commitment—after all it is nothing more than an extension of commitments we have made for 10 years.

And, also, they should not be surprised at President Thieu's asking for the commitments. It is a quite normal thing for a country being overrun by another country to ask for help.

On the matter of the bombing itself, we are suddenly engaged in a great national debate over whether we have been bombing the so-called dikes in North Vietnam. The State Department and the Pentagon, and now bomber pilots from our fleet in Tonkin Bay, have assured interrogators that in fact we are not bombing the dikes. But these protestations are met with mounting skepticism.

Meanwhile, everybody in the world has gone bravely out to North Vietnam to discover whether we are bombing the dikes. The North Vietnamese, of course, have insisted that the dikes are, many of them, destroyed.

One notices—actually, it is worse than that: one *does not* notice—that the argument, as it is posed, has the effect of crystallizing a national commitment against bombing the dikes. What I want to know is: Why have we bombed the dikes? That is what some of us wondered years when the issue was closing the harbor at Haiphong, when they got around to doing it this spring—without precipitating a world war, to the dismay of Olof Palme and others.

Strategic Purpose

It seems preposterous to need to recall the salient datum in the Indochinese situation, but it is slipping from the memory that what is going on right now is an invasion of South Vietnam by North Vietnam with tanks, infantry, mortar, anti-aircraft, terrorism, mass executions and sabotage. There is no doubt that the North Vietnamese government is a totalitarian affair engaged in conscripting the entire country behind its grisly purpose. And there is no reason to doubt the innocence of the peasants, the successful cultivation of whose land requires the painfully constructed dike system.

But this is a war. Wars should be fought as humanely as they can be fought, but we ought to know from the experience of the last seven years that it is hardly humane to drag out a war so that people get killed and inconvenienced not over a period of months but a period of years. We can agree that there is no obvious military purpose served by killing civilians in the fashion of Dresden or Hiroshima. But a very obvious purpose is served in bombing the dikes and pitching North Vietnam into a desperate agricultural condition far less easy to cope with now that the harbor is finally blockaded.

Lesser Wars

Obviously, the United States would stand by with emergency rations to hand over to the enemy once the minimum terms were met, even as we helped, after two world wars, to feed the enemy in Europe. But the notion that modern warfare precludes even the application of what used to be called The Siege, encourages an attitude toward lesser wars that is so ideological as to encourage inevitably the belief that the only way to conduct a war is through the Big Bang. And that is the logical conclusion of the network of inhibitions that the critics of this war insist on drawing tighter and tighter around the U.S.-South Vietnamese military effort.

President Thieu should get his commitment, flatly, from President Nixon—to continue the bombing as necessary. It is a pity that by being so defensive on the matter of the dikes, Mr. Nixon has closed out this opportunity for hastening an end to the war.

Letters

The Dikes, the Trib

It is revealing that the Trib on Aug. 14, Page 1, gave coverage to the observations of two impartial individuals who reportedly visited the bombing targets in North Vietnam.

Why wouldn't Sean MacBride, chairman of Amnesty International, and Hans Goeran Franck, secretary-general of the International Committee to Investigate U.S. Crimes in Indochina, not agree that the United States was deliberately bombing the dikes. Both of these people are anti-American by definition and nothing could suit their purpose more than to report as they did.

It would not serve their purpose to mention the military establishments reported on the dikes in North Vietnam. Nor would it suit their purpose to indicate that the North Vietnamese could in any way be at fault for this war.

After four years of reading the Trib, I think it also suits the purpose of your newspaper to be anti-American and to report as much as possible criticism of the United States and its government and to place as much of this type of news as possible on Page 1.

In addition, if North Vietnam is an aggressor to be stopped, under what rules is the bombing of dikes which help to support a military aggressor not permissible?

DARCY G. RECTOR.
Bleiswijk, Holland.

Asians and Racism

The seeds of colonialism bear the fruit of racism. And the lesson Great Britain is learning should be heeded by all imperialists. For the expulsion of British citizens and the resultant furor would be significantly less if these citizens fit the national ideal. But alas, they are "colored"—Asians to be exact, otherwise the welcome mat would be out.

It was perfectly all right for Asians to become British subjects as long as they stayed in their place—place being outside the sacred Isles. But as in France, when the assimilated, for whatever reason, must seek residence in the Motherland, they become international orphans. This is not to say that President Amin is guiltless, but that he has learned well from those who "civilized" his country. Quite frankly, I believe a transfusion of Asian blood into England might signal a wonderful experience in true cultural integration, and England could once again become a great nation.

Perhaps these commerce-minded Asians could stimulate the economy of Northern Ireland?

RALPH MURRAY.
Paris.

Buckley's Columns

Reading L.W. Snow's letter (IHT, Aug. 15) on "Buckley and Fonda," I disagree with her that "reading Buckley causes such nausea" and find two good reasons for opening the Trib and rejoicing in Buckley's articles.

They are admirably written for one and it is a pleasure to read such good English. Secondly, it is important to know of other ways of thinking, no matter how conservative they may seem.

Although one may find his attitudes redolent of another century and one may favor a more liberal point of view, can one be absolutely sure that truth, justice, correct reasoning, and maybe also the understanding of political expediencies, are always on the same side?

MARGUERITE LABOURET
St. Jean de Luz, France.

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ure Orderly Transfer

ıin Sets Up Board to Help ıttle Uganda's Expellees

By Michael Stern

V, Aug. 18 (NYT).— ırr, the Home Secre- ınnced today that the t was setting up a board settle the Asians with asports who are being rom Uganda.

note of the antagonism ons have expressed to waves of immigrants ıer colonies. Mr. Carr a prime responsibility w board would be "to at the transfer of the ıoldiers does not impose strain on community or on housing, schools facilities."

same time, he made it the newcomers will al freedom" to settle wish. He said the gov- would use "persuasion, irection" to steer them few communities in at have vacant housing school seats.

Orderly Way

a problem we are de- o handle in a humane ty way," he said.

ct number Britain will sorb is not known, but could be as high as ıis is the estimated f residents of Indian ani origin who did not take citizenship in 1962 when Uganda broke away from British control and became an independent country.

Their status became an urgent matter on Aug. 5, when President Idi Amin denounced them as "economic saboteurs" and ordered them to leave within 90 days. Many black Ugandans resent the Asians' dominance of retail trade and the professions.

Explaining the difficult task ahead for the new board, Mr. Carr said it would have to plan for a great many contingencies. One would be that President Amin stand by his 90-day departure deadline, that other countries refuse to admit any of the Uganda Asians and that Britain have to take all 50,000 who may be entitled to British passports.

In this case, the government would probably have to set up holding camps or reception centers until homes could be found for those who come.

In Small Groups

The best arrangement, Mr. Carr said, would be for the Asians to come in small groups, with jobs and homes waiting for them. But this would be possible, he said, only if President Amin agrees to extend the time they may remain in Uganda so careful plans can be made for their reception here.

Describing the 90-day period as "totally inadequate," Mr. Carr said the government still hoped to get the deadline extended.

Geoffrey Rippon, who was sent as a special envoy to Uganda following President Amin's ultimatum, returned Wednesday after failing to get him to either rescind the order or to modify it.

Britain is now making diplomatic approaches to other countries to see if they will accept some of the Asians, Mr. Carr said it was hoped that India and Pakistan in particular would volunteer to take in some.

In addition, the staff of the British high commissioner in Kampala, the Uganda capital, is being expanded to handle the enormous job of determining the status of the Asians.

Documents Missing

The problem is complicated by the fact that many of the 27,000 Asians who accepted Ugandan citizenship in 1962 may not have documents to prove it. Some are charging that the Uganda authorities are tearing up their papers to force them out. Since they may not be able to claim British passports, they could become stateless persons.

One of the first jobs of the new board will be to meet with local authorities to determine housing and employment availabilities. Both jobs and homes are in short supply in Britain. There are more than 800,000 people out of work and in most cities and towns there are years-long waiting lists for public housing.

Exemptions Processed

KAMPALA, Aug. 18 (Reuters).—Uganda immigration officials today continued to process applications for exemptions from the decree banishing Asians from Uganda—despite an announcement by President Amin yesterday that exemptions would no longer apply.

However, Asians who went to the Immigration Department here today said officials had received no new instructions and were continuing to process exemption claims as usual.

Tanzania Rejects 83

DAR-ES-SALAAM, Aug. 18 (AP).—Eighty-three Asian holders of British and Indian passports, refused permission to disembark from a liner in Kenya Wednesday, were refused permission to land when their ship arrived here yesterday.

ıian Police 'ress From ıers' Party

S, Aug. 18 (AP).— olice prevented foreign today from attending house at the Black headquarters here.

minutes before the open house, five police- up to the Panther looking the Algerian ıd ordered 12 foreign to return to the city.

lice confiscated news- ns despite their state- t no photographs had n.

n house was announced y Pete O'Neal, who is by Algerian authori- the responsible repre- of the Black Panthers here, rather than El- arer, who quit the move- he United States seven go.

ıs between the Panthers Algerian government delicate since a group Americans flew into ıg. 1 with a million- som aboard a hijacked Lines plane.

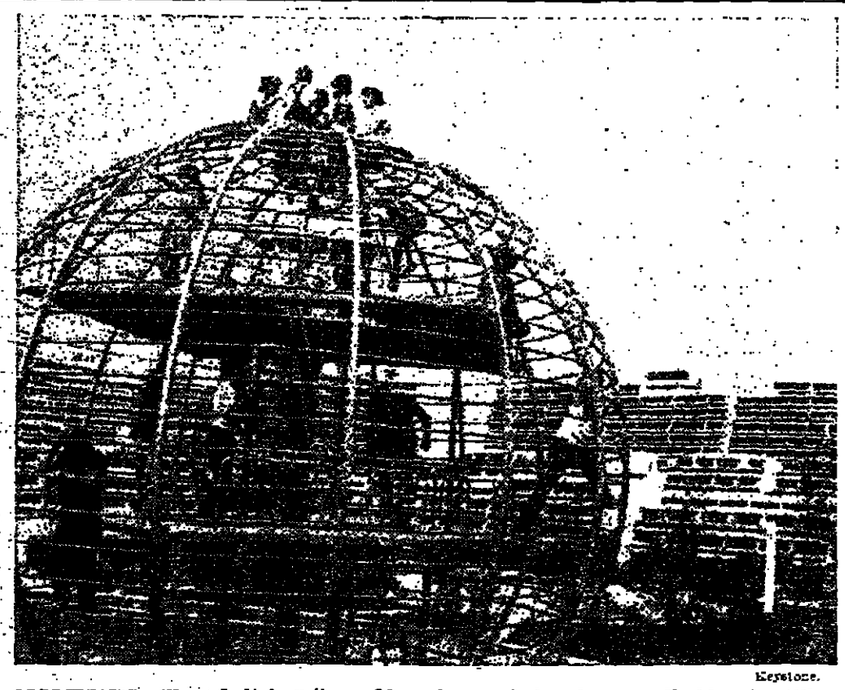
gerian government con- he money but released ckers. A few months ıe Algerians had return- e United States $500,000 another group of black s from a U.S. airline.

Health Office ıds Coke Plant

HIMA, Japan, Aug. 18 . — Health authorities e ordered a Coca-Cola plant to suspend pro- nd deliveries for studies ted mercury contamina-

ectural Public Health d today that four bot- been found to contain mercury. It said that e four bottles was dis- contain one gram of But no abnormalities reported yet from hos- he public.

tling company is recall- 2.9 million bottles fill- plant on the day when aminated bottles were said.



Keystone.

OLYMPIANS—Though it is not an Olympic event, jungle-gym climbing is still a favorite sport with these Munich youngsters. The cage is located in the Olympic compound, which will be turned into a residential area when the Games are over.

But Liverpool Holds Out

Most U.K. Ports to Reopen Monday

LONDON, Aug. 18 (AP).—Dockers today broke their three-week stranglehold on British ports by voting overwhelmingly to call off their national strike and return to work by Monday at the latest.

In two hotbeds of dockland militancy, London, the nation's largest port, and Hull, its third largest, unionists brushed aside impassioned pleas from hard-liners to continue the stoppage unofficially. Bernie Steer, a leading London militant, left the meeting here in tears.

National leaders of the dock union voted Wednesday to accept a settlement formula on job security and severance pay. But the decision had to be ratified at rank-and-file meetings, which will continue through the weekend and in which local militants hold power.

The decisions in London, where there are 14,000 dockers, and in Hull, with 2,600, virtually assured that the vast majority of the nation's 42,000 longshoremen would resume work. Dockers in more than 30 smaller ports had decided earlier to go back.

Liverpool an Exception

Only Liverpool, the nation's second largest port with 6,000 dockers, was sure to stay closed down. Local issues that arose before the national stoppage affected the decision there.

Dockers at some smaller ports have already returned to work. South Wales ports are due to reopen tomorrow. At London and the others work resumes Monday.

Vic Turner, another leading London militant, said after the vote: "I am disappointed by the decision but we will abide by what the men decided."

Mr. Turner, Mr. Steer and the other militants claimed that the settlement fails to provide adequate job security in the ports where modernizing techniques are expected to end 10,000 dockers' jobs in the next three years.

The dockers did, however, win demands for more unloading jobs at inland container depots. These had been going to lower-paid truck drivers. They also won promises of a new scale of severance pay—up to a maximum $9,600.

Different Losses

Settlement came before Prime Minister Edward Heath's government had to step in with emergency powers and use troops to move essential supplies. But it cost the nation some $2 billion in foreign trade, and damaged government prestige.

Mr. Heath's controversial strike-control law went unused. It was applied earlier to jail five London dockers for illegal picketing and touched off threats of the nation's first general strike since 1926. During the dock strike the government decided to let port employers and union leaders work out their own settlement rather than apply the law's provisions again.

Bomb Maims Two Troopers

Two Soldiers and Civilian Are Shot Dead in Belfast

By Barry White

BELFAST, Aug. 18 (NYT).—Two British soldiers were killed by snipers and a young Roman Catholic was assassinated in one of Belfast's worst days of violence since the army's occupation of Catholic enclaves here three weeks ago.

The soldiers were shot in separate incidents this afternoon, a few hours after two other soldiers were badly injured in a bomb ambush in the Catholic Falls Road area. One of them, aged 20, lost both legs when a bomb exploded in a house as they were passing by; the other, 18, lost one leg.

In Armagh, to the southwest, an army oficer was wounded by shattered glass from his jeep, which was hit by snipers.

Irish Republican Army bombers were active in Newtownabbey, a northern suburb of Belfast, hitting a pub and a garage. In Belfast, a fire set off by an incendiary bomb badly damaged a wholesale grocery store, and during the night a car bomb caused widespread destruction near the center of the city.

The murder victim was a 21-year-old hotel worker from County Cavan, in the Irish Republic. He was found riddled with bullets in his house in a Protestant area of east Belfast four hours after neighbors had heard shots. They said later that they were too frightened to see what had happened and a man who lived with the victim said he slept through it.

The murder is being added to the long list of apparently motiveless sectarian killings that are terrorizing the city.

Party Blames UDA

The main Catholic opposition group, the Social Democratic and Labor party, today blamed the militant Ulster Defense Association for many of the killings. The UDA returned to the streets yesterday on guard duty after the bombing of a Protestant pub.

The SDLP said in a statement that it was public knowledge that innocent people were stopped by UDA patrols, asked their religion and cold-bloodedly murdered. Unless the killings were stopped, the party said, it would hold the government responsible. The SDLP also condemned provisional IRA bombings of civilian targets and said these could only be designed to instigate sectarian violence.

In response to Catholic protests about army occupation of school buildings in former IRA areas, the government announced that it would pull soldiers out of schools they are occupying in Londonderry and that they would stay in only six schools, three Catholic and three state schools, in Belfast.

The Minister of State for Northern Ireland, Paul Channon, said today there was no reason why army use of the buildings should affect school activities. He added that the army would vacate the remaining schools as soon as the security situation allowed.

Accommodations occupied by the army will be separate from the schools and alternative temporary classrooms are being provided, Mr. Channon said.

But pressure is building up for total evacuation of the schools, and teachers and parents are threatening a boycott when they reopen in two weeks.

Meanwhile, Britain ordered the release today of the last two members of the Marxist Official wing of the IRA interned without trial. The decision still left 172 internees suspected of being members of the IRA's Provisional wing. At one time more than 700 suspected IRA members were interned.

Belgian Priest Seized In Colombian Sweep

BOGOTA, Colombia, Aug. 18 (AP).—A Belgian Roman Catholic priest and three relatives of a guerrilla leader were arrested today as the Colombian government stepped up its drive against leftist terrorists.

The Belgian Embassy said that the Rev. Weimaels van Villinghen Armand was arrested in Medellin, 400 miles northwest of Bogota, on charges of collaborating with subversives. Arrested with him were Anna Castano de Vasquez, mother of guerrilla leader Fabio Vasquez Castano, and two other relatives, military sources reported.

Says Court Lacks Jurisdiction

Iceland Rejects Ruling on Fishing

REYKJAVIC, Aug. 18 (AP).—Iceland "strongly" protested today the International Court of Justice's ruling that British and West German trawlers can ignore its 50-mile fishing limit.

A statement said the government "expresses its astonishment" that the court could make such a ruling without even having considered whether it has jurisdiction in the dispute. Iceland "has from the beginning and repeatedly objected emphatically to the court's right of jurisdiction," the statement said.

It also expressed "surprise" that the court "considers itself competent" to suggest how much fish can be taken "in the fishing grounds around Iceland."

The International Court at The Hague announced its ruling yesterday in suits brought by Britain and West Germany, which objected to Iceland's decision to extend its fishing limits from 12 to 50 miles from Sept. 1.

Limits Established

The court said annual limits of 170,000 tons and 119,000 tons should be placed respectively on British and West German catches.

Today's Icelandic statement also said:

"The government of Iceland, which, as known to the court, has always expressed its willingness to solve this dispute by an interim arrangement, considers that this interference in a dispute still at the stage of negotiations is highly unfortunate and likely to hamper the negotiations.

"As hitherto, the government of Iceland protests the court's right of jurisdiction in the said cases and it will not consider this order by the court binding in any way.

"The government will firmly carry out its decision to extend the fisheries jurisdiction to 50 nautical miles as of Sept. 1, 1972 in conformity with the resolution adopted unanimously by the parliament of Iceland."

The court ruled that Iceland should "refrain from taking any measures" against British or West German vessels to enforce its decision. The ruling was a provisional one pending a full judgment on the complaint, that Iceland's decision contravenes international law.

U.K. Trawlers at Sea

LONDON, Aug. 18 (AP).—British trawlers left home today to fish in disputed waters off Iceland with guarantees of Royal Navy protection.

They are due to arrive in the waters Sept. 1, the day Iceland plans to extend its offshore fishing limits from 12 to 50 miles. The Royal Navy said it had secret contingency plans if trouble develops, but had not yet received any appeals for frigates.

"Sometimes we send a frigate for protection duty if she is needed by the deep sea fishing fleet," a spokesman said. "Frigates likely to be called on such duties are never disclosed but one usually is on hand should incidents develop."

Flood Toll Rises to 546 Deaths in The Philippines

MANILA, Aug. 18 (AP).—Six more persons were reported drowned and 16 missing today as new floods triggered by Typhoon Betty ripped through the central plains of Luzon just north of Manila.

Floods yesterday swept through 21 towns in Pampanga province and forced residents to evacuate. The province barely had recovered from Luzon's worst floods when the typhoon struck.

Red Cross officials announced yesterday that five persons drowned in the new floods, raising the death toll in the July-August disasters to 546. But they said they had not received confirmation of the six other drownings reported by the Daily Mirror newspaper.

Typhoon Betty also swept past northern and central Taiwan yesterday, leaving 15 persons dead, five missing and eight injured, police reported. Authorities in Taiwan said 350 houses were destroyed and about 8,000 persons were evacuated. The typhoon had maximum winds of 93 miles an hour.

France Reportedly Impedes EEC Talks About New Trains

BRUSSELS, Aug. 18 (AP).—France is holding back in discussions among countries of the European Economic Community about installing a system of high-speed trains like those used in Japan, according to a report that became available today.

The EEC's Executive Commission has said it regretted that "narrow formalism" has prevented one country—it did not name France—from taking part in the work.

The Belgian government took the initiative in March by presenting some general ideas. A railway expert said the Belgians are thinking of a new line from Brussels to the French coast, passing near Lille, to take advantage of the tunnel under the English Channel, on which work is due to start next year.

Later this route would be extended in the other direction to the West German border.

This would be a normal rail line, adapted to trains traveling at 125 to 155 miles per hour. Japan already has such trains, and other countries are experimenting.

'Imperious Need'

The Belgians said there was "an evident imperious need" to get uniformity among the member countries.

But the leader of the French delegation said the framework for the discussion, set up by the member countries six years ago, does not lend itself to the handling of such general ideas as the Belgians put forward. The delegation was not authorized by Paris to take part in the discussions, he added.

French engineers are working on several new systems of fast trains, including one that would travel on a special viaduct, as well as others using conventional tracks.

Schuman Prize Goes To Jenkins for EEC Aid

HAMBURG, Aug. 18 (AP).—The West German FVS Foundation awarded British Labor politician and author Roy Jenkins its annual Robert Schuman Prize today.

The foundation said Mr. Jenkins will be given the prize, worth 25,000 marks, at Bonn University Nov. 21 in recognition of his promotion of European unity, particularly for his support of British entry into the European Economic Community.

The foundation, instituted by German industrialist Alfred Toepfer, awarded British Prime Minister Edward Heath its new Europa Prize earlier this year. Schuman Prize recipients include Jean Monnet, Sicco Mansholt, Walter Hallstein and Alain Poher.

Turkey Holds 3 on Drugs

ANKARA, Aug. 18 (AP).—An Englishman and two Americans have been arrested in the eastern Turkish city of Erzurum, charged with narcotics violations. They were identified by officials today as Peter Leonard Foot, 26, of London, Bruce Gary Mocking, 22, of Skokie, Ill., and Robert Samuel Wirkizer, 23, of Royal Oaks, Mich.

Leisure
Getting bigger and bigger
Tourism
Fastest growing industry
Portugal
Booming golden sandy beaches
It's there
that you should INVEST
Write:
TORRALTA
Lisbon Portugal
Holiday's Clubs
Plots, Condominiums
Hotels and large areas for development in partnership

And then of course, Swissair flies to North America 26 times a week.
SWISSAIR

Sacher-Masoch, Austrian Writer, Anti-Fascist, Dies

VIENNA, Aug. 18 (Reuters).—Alexander Sacher-Masoch, 71, a leading Austrian writer, died here today after a long illness.

He was the great-nephew of Leopold von Sacher-Masoch, who wrote such novels as "Cruel Women" and "Snake in Paradise," portraying sexual cruelty and giving rise to the word masochism.

Alexander Sacher-Masoch wrote numerous short stories, novels and lyrical works.

Among his best known works are "Time of the Demons," "Peppo and Pule" and "Piplatsch Is Dreaming."

During World War II, his anti-Fascist stand led to his internment. But, in 1943, he escaped and joined the resistance movement and later the Allied forces.

Neil Homer Smith

CHICAGO, Aug. 18 (AP).—Neil Homer Smith, 63, author and World War II foreign correspondent for The New York Times, London Times and Associated Negro Press, died yesterday.

Mr. Smith lived in Russia from 1932 to 1947 and later wrote a book about his experiences there entitled "Black Man in Red Russia."

From 1947 to 1962 he lived in Ethiopia and had almost completed a book on his life in that country.

Toll in Shooting On Sardinia at 5

CAGLIARI, Sardinia, Aug. 18 (Reuters).—The death toll in one of Sardinia's worst bandit raids rose to five today when Dr. Vincenzo Loddo, 72, died of bullet wounds in a hospital here.

Three hooded bandits trying to kidnap the wealthy doctor on Tuesday night opened fire when he and members of his family resisted. The doctor's wife, brother and cousin, and one attacker were killed.

Six hundred police are searching in the Sardinian mountains for the two bandits who survived the attack. A warrant has been issued for the arrest of Paolo Stocchino, a baker in the small town of Arzana near the scene of the crime.

Now That Advisers Are Gone

ssia Warns Cairo on Peace Talks

OW, Aug. 18 (AP).—A olitical journal today gypt against Middle East ts proposed by those in and the West who think pt has been weakened thdrawal of Soviet mil- sers.

cle by Yuri Potomov in ly Novaya Vremya said, ople in the West as well l Aviv think that now s seriously weakened it- therefore, the time has r pulling out of the the old plans of direct, ey call them now, active ns."

d all such plans "have ected by the Arabs as irectly toward capitula- e Arab countries and to- endless occupation and n by Israel of a con- part of Arab territory."

ticle strongly denied any in Soviet-Egyptian rela- d labeled as an "anti- opaganda campaign" al- that the Soviet Union provided sufficient arms cation today, apparently was written before President Anwar Sadat accused the Soviet Union of pressuring him to surrender to Israel. In the same speech yesterday, Mr. Sadat reiterated that the Soviet Union had refused the Egyptians the planes and other offensive weapons they wanted.

There has been no report in the Soviet press on Mr. Sadat's charges and Mr. Potomov did not link the Egyptian president to such allegations.

First Admission

The article did, however, indicate concern about Soviet-Egyptian relations and was the first public admission here that withdrawal of the Soviet military contingents was a matter for widespread discussion and speculation elsewhere.

Mr. Potomov disposed of the new appeals by Israel for direct Middle East peace talks, calling it "an old idea." He said Israel has made clear it won't return to prewar borders and that any appeal by Israel to meet Mr. Sadat as "equals" sounds "like cynical mockery and nothing else."

"The position of advanced Arab countries is unchanged," Mr. Potomov said. "No talks of any kind with the aggressor unless there are guarantees the occupation will be ended."

He said it is no secret that "rightist forces have gained ground recently," but Arabs should not forget which side of the barricades the enemies of Egypt and the other Arab peoples are on."

Mr. Potomov said "Imperialist propaganda and rightist forces in Arab countries" have said that the Soviet Union provided Egypt with insufficient arms and wanted to freeze the Middle East into a state of neither war nor peace.

Without saying that Mr. Sadat and his confidant, Mohammed Hassanein Heikal, have made similar statement, Mr. Potomov quoted Mr. Sadat as saying in May that "our relations with the Soviet Union are not a place for fishing in troubled waters."

He also quotes Mr. Heikal as having said that "the problem of weapons itself doesn't exist for us: the Soviet Union supplies us enough."

Mr. Potomov repeated the Soviet line that the military advisers completed their job and returned home with the gratitude of Egypt. He said "hostile circles" try to depict it as a "break" in Soviet-Egyptian relations.

"In both Arab countries and the Soviet Union, these provocative lies are given a proper rebuff," he said.

He said the Arabs "possess all necessary [equipment] to stop any new efforts of the hostile forces and they undoubtedly will do that, using their national resources and possibilities and resting on the friendly support of the countries of the Socialist community."

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Reflections on Kassel

Some of the Uses and Abuses of Art

By Michael Gibson

PARIS, August 18 (IHT).—One of the preoccupations reflected in the current Documenta exhibition in Kassel, West Germany (to Oct. 8, see IHT July 7) concerns the uses and abuses of art. Harald Szeemann's agency which organized Documenta 5 and a number of other important avant-garde exhibitions in recent years, (and which is essentially Szeemann himself), was started with the idea that "property (in art) should be replaced by free actions."

This trend just reflects the latest stage in the ambiguous relationship between the artist and society, and the way art is increasingly given a property value which is both necessary for the artist if he is to live and harmful to the work itself as a spiritual statement when monetary value is overstressed.

On a recent visit to the National Gallery in Washington I asked a guard for directions. He answered my question and added: "Don't miss seeing the Leonardo da Vinci which was bought from Lichtenstein for millions. Supposing that the millions are but as a nickel in the eyes of the lords who decided on the purchase (and I doubt that), it remains a fact that most of us view this as a very big stack of money, and the painting itself comes to symbolize a macro-unit of bread rather than the possibly significant spiritual statement the trustees themselves may have thought they were buying.

The purchase of a work of art very often amounts to buying an archetype, a sort of platonic idea which guarantees one's involvement in the processes of culture. This is of course a crude statement of something that is surrounded by an infinite variety of shading. But it is nonetheless the most important message conveyed by social attitudes. It accounts for the manner in which content is despised while form is valued to the highest degree. If a work is prized for some sort of content it implies and requires a relationship in which the viewer defines himself. If it is prized for its formal qualities it becomes a system closed upon itself, accessible to essentially intellectual and aesthetic criteria.

But the formal approach implies both a terrible superiority and a terrible inferiority in the viewer or the owner of the work. He partakes of the eternal in the contemplation or the possession of the Idea, and this raises him above all men, yet outside this moment he is nothing to the Idea, and this sets him beneath everyone. This constant, violent oscillation produces both visible disdain and secret insecurity, an elitist doctrine of art and individual uncertainty which the commercial system exploits to the hilt.

Pure form is the superego of culture, the impossible, bloodless pattern of an ideal that never existed, or a Utopia that never will be. Yet it receives the additional semblance of a reality greater than anything individually human because it is valued high in terms of money—the measure of all things.

If content took precedence over form this sort of abberation would not be possible. But as long as ownership of a work of art ensures the owner status and cultural identity the mess will continue.

It is then understandable that artists today should try to find modes of expression that escape the power of the purchaser, or to subvert it to a certain extent if they cannot really escape.

Much is made of the vicious triangle in which the artist is trapped: studio-gallery-museum. But the trap is much broader than that. It is a digestive system that can absorb anything, a structure of attitudes so deeply bred into most of the members of our society that even some of the rebels sometimes sound like the little boy postponing running away from home until after lunchtime.

Money, power, authority are felt to be extraordinarily real, so real in fact as to be invested with a mythical quality and to eclipse the inner light that is each one's reality and that gives meaning to an individual's life. "Culture," leisure and erotic patterns anticipate and supercede understanding, vision and spontaneous sexuality, for instance. And so people are awed by these mythic demons and sacrifice to them the spark of perishable consciousness that is their life. In its stead they receive a standard vision, standard values and a standard reality, all of which have fantastic antibiotic powers.

Artists may be obsessed with breaking through this antibiotic barrier, and their violence and absurdity are the acids they secrete to this end.

Yet to obtain money for their ventures they are obliged to go to institutions within the system which rests upon the rock of normality and normalcy. That is of course the foundation of its power—it hands out the criteria of normalcy which are also the highest rewards it can bestow.

Consequently, if the system gives money to anti-system artists to enable them to rattle the bars of the system in a museum which belong to the system then they must be considered somehow "normal" and acceptable and consequently part of the system.

The fact that some artists are producing actions rather than objects makes it difficult for the system to take them over entirely however, since the essential bond of ownership cannot be established. At the same time the artist's production in this case also suffers from the role it has assumed. It must renounce something essential to the role of art at all times and give up being a statement about human experience in order to become an act of violence.

This is really a bitter, painful, quasi-suicidal situation which bears the double irony of being at the same time fashionable.

Of course, the picture is by no means as simple as what I have described, nor are the motivations of the artists as clear as all that.

Documenta itself does not clarify matters, but rather perpetuates the paradox. Szeemann, the astute and imaginative showman who conceived its theoretical structure has chosen a pedagogical approach which makes the exhibition something of a 3-D art book in which the theoretical text of the catalogue is illustrated by the works.

This makes the general effect all the more recondite and overawing and strikes me, in its didactic objectivity, as somewhat in contradiction with other more "militant" declarations of purpose. Szeemann's own attitude is far from simple however, and he appears quite at ease in his paradoxical position on a ridge between two worlds.

"DA CREEPY LADY"—A detail from James Nutt's 1970 work, which is on view in the "Chicago Imagist Art" exhibition at the New York Cultural Center.

THE ART MARKET

A Look at Official Statistics

By Souren Melikian

PARIS, Aug. 18 (IHT).—Reading Christie's and Sotheby's figures for the past season—October, 1971, through August, 1972—is like trying to interpret the official statistics released by the great powers. Everything is fine, and everybody is looking forward to the brilliant future. The auctioneer's idea of felicity, unlike that of the economist, is of ever-increasing prices.

One of the great difficulties that the observer is faced with here is comparing figures not necessarily released in comparable form. Taking first things first, it is not easy to compare Christie's and Sotheby's "worth." Christie's announces a "total turnover" reflecting the value of all works put up at auction of just over £24.5 million on 294 sales, which includes one three-day sale in the United States at Rose Terrace, Detroit, and others in Montreal, Sydney and Melbourne, Dusseldorf, Rome and Geneva. Only one figure is given for the foreign sales—£194,500 for arms and armor, silver and objects of art at the single Dusseldorf auction.

With "Sotheby Parke-Bernet," as the official release puts it, things are still more complicated. The "net turnover" (reflecting only the value of works sold) amounts to £43.2 million on 845 sales. This lumps London and New York together plus Sotheby Parke-Bernet, Los Angeles—net turnover £1.3 million—Canada, Italy and South Africa.

Abstract Terms

It is therefore in somewhat abstract terms that one has to compare the respective financial importance of Christie's and Sotheby's. Seen through total terms, the balance is very much in Sotheby's favor, with the gap increasing considerably this year. This year's total is £7.5 million more than the net figure for the previous year. Christie's total, on the other hand, shows a slight decrease, £24.5 million instead of £25.2 million. Yet it would be wrong to assume that Christie's has not been successful. They point out that the drop is primarily due to the fact that the 1970-71 season included Velasquez's portrait of Don Juan de Pereja and Titian's "Death of Actaeon," which accounted for almost £4 million of the total. This is no doubt true, but Sotheby's has been planning ahead and the real question is: Does the difference in absolute figures really matter? I don't think so.

First of all, we do not know to what extent London itself accounts for the increase. My guess is that New York has played an essential role and, to a much lesser extent, so has Los Angeles. Moreover, once a certain scale has been reached, what matters in company economics is the quality of management and, in the particular case of an auction company, the dexterity in handling sales. In this respect, Christie's need not have any qualms.

What I think is impressive on Sotheby's record is its ability to develop into an international network and to find new formulae meeting new needs. The development of Parke-Bernet, which, one should never forget, is 100 percent controlled by Sotheby's, is an important phenomenon in the art market. The highest departmental total for the whole company was achieved by impressionist and modern pictures "which reached £9,126,600, of which London contributed £4,582,600," we are told. The difference is probably almost entirely accounted for by Parke-Bernet. Running through the list of successful sales at Parke-Bernet, one is struck by the predominance of 19th- and 20th-century paintings and sculpture. There was a $2 million sale on Oct. 20 when the Solomon R. Guggenheim Foundation sold a number of very fine pieces and a $3.5 million sale on the following day with several world records broken. American paintings, particularly postwar and contemporary, made the headlines. Finally, there was the $3.8 million sale of 19th- and 20th-century masters last April. This is largely due to the part played by the American art critic and historian Paul Rewald, now assistant vice-president of Parke-Bernet.

The other success story is the extraordinary year of Sotheby's Belgravia, virtually created and run by Marcia Linnell. In its first season, starting Sept.30, 1971, and ending this July, it had a net turnover of £1,558,280. Dealing exclusively in paintings, sculpture and objets d'art from 1830-1930—and excluding all the schools recognized as great (you will never see a painting by Renoir or Monet or a Turner or a cubist master, etc.)—it has established itself on the market at an almost incredible speed only a major success for in England but a defeat auctioneers who began interest in art nouveau 19th-century production as the arts déco—the 30s—at a very early rice Rheims, no longer tioneer, led the way. entity the French did how to follow the inter mercially. Sotheby's organized a whole ne ed new categories created a new clientele of buyers, mostly seen at 19 Motcomb ly different from the 34-35 New Bond S main rooms.

Versatil

Sotheby's has examples of this verified in this sen Sotheby Parke-Ber geles—couldn't they shorter names?—wi over of £1.3 million to be consequence small Parke-Bernet Ave.—Sotheby's Be elent in New York tions, is emerging.

This world netw cally building up long run drastica present structure market. It already more so than figures themselve market is very mu reality of the mod

Financial adviser taking it seriously growing importance ican market. Bu immense differen other sector of eco The goods that ar do not follow a is ever related production. It rati the emotional individual, and time, it has to experts before it for there are fak which don't exist sumer goods, at extent of renderi less.

The salerooms to the modern figures show th interesting to see tors or buyers need to adjust th intrinsic necessi peculiar market.

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Munich's Integration of Art and Sport

CULTURAL OLYMPICS

avid Stevens

Aug. 18 (IHT).—h the start of the : Games is still a Munich's cultural s been under way l in full swing since : of the month. an metropolis—evok- ideal and the goal Coubertin, founder n Games—has to all succeeded in in- artistic and athletic his Olympiad more ny of its modern

prominent link be- nd sport—although ticket-holders may that way—is the -form "tent roof" es in a serpentine t of the stadiums at grounds. It is a architectural sight, so been a source of ublic strife as its st climbed over the rs from 18 million 88 million—or 195 ording to recent the press.

al Emblem

ght by designers and as well, has also spiral emblem that ficial and ubiquitous is year's Games.

casual visitor to ich a person exists, e the deliberate in- of art and sport, neo-Gothic City City's Olympic In- enter, in an open all, is a compact led "Sport in Art," reproductions of 48 ,000 years of Western representations of s in ancient Greek art, to works by Dürer and Bernini, to more modern views of sport by Gericault, Rousseau, Delaunay and others. Even American football, not an Olympic discipline, is represented. Noted artists from throughout the world have designed special series of Olympic posters, and throughout the city there are arrays of posters that attractively glorify various athletic specialties on one side, and one or another of the city's vast cultural offerings on the reverse.

Olympic Grounds

The Olympic cultural organizers have also made elaborate plans to bring art, in some open and avant-garde forms, to the Olympic grounds during the actual games, from Aug. 26 to Sept. 10. The center of this activity will be the "*Spielstrasse*" or play street. This is an ensemble of five different centers of activity situated around the artificial lake near the stadiums.

The five sites are a "theatron" with several stages, some built on the lake, an artificial peninsula with booths for artists to work in public. A "show terrace" on a hill built of rubble of wartime Munich. A multi-vision center with five screens, and a "media street" of 80 meters that promise new acoustical, optical, aromatic and taste sensations. Another 30 acting areas and artists' booths are scattered throughout the grounds.

Besides the variety of multimedia, children's theater, jazz, pop and folk music and other events, the organizers have invited several leading experimental theater groups from around the world to put on shows commenting on the Olympic Games, past, present and future. The City Street Theater Caravan of New York will deal with the Olympiad in Melos in the year 408, the Grand Magic Circus of Paris will do the first of modern Olympic Games in Athens in 1896, and the Mixed Media Company of Berlin will give spectators its view of the Olympics in the year 2000.

One touchy subject, the Berlin games of 1936, is not in this program, although a downtown Munich cinema is showing Leni Riefenstahl's famous film on that Olympiad in uncut form.

The organizers reckon that the *Spielstrasse* will not only be fun for participants and onlookers, but help to work off a lot of aggressive impulses.

City's Life

The organizers have also taken advantage of Munich's rich cultural life. The city has more than 20 theaters and at least as many art museums, not to speak of galleries offering exhibitions.

For example, the Bavarian State Opera's annual festival has been stretched out to six weeks to cover the Olympic period, and it commissioned a new opera, "Sim Tjong," by the Korean composer Isang Yun, for the occasion. Yun's music combines both Oriental and Western influences, fitting in nicely with the "world culture" theme of the artistic events.

Other events tied to this theme have been a week of Slavic opera and ballet at the theater Am Gärtnerplatz and a mammoth exhibition, "World Cultures and Modern Art," that runs to Sept. 30 at the Haus der Kunst. Other exhibitions with timely themes include "100 Years of German Excavations in Olympia" and one on modern technical accomplishments that relate to the Olympic Games, both at the mammoth Deutsches Museum.

Visiting ensembles already have included the Negro Ensemble Company of New York and the New York City Ballet, and the list of famous orchestras, theater troupes and popular performers to come is staggering.

Bavarian Art

Bavaria's rich cultural background is being displayed in an extensive exhibition on Bavarian art and culture running until Oct. 15 at the Munich City Museum. A show entitled "Vita Bavarica" is one of the many folklore spectacles in the program. The 77-year-old Bavarian composer Carl Orff is presenting some of his own pieces as part of the opera festival. The Lenbach House, a municipal art gallery devoted mainly to the works of the Munich-based "Blaue Reiter" school has just reopened in newly expanded quarters.

The only sour note in all this is that the anticipated flow of visitors to Munich has so far not materialized. The city is not overcrowded. This may well change in a week, but for now it seems that many advance warnings of overcrowding have led potential visitors to avoid Munich unless they have tickets for the Games.

er in London

1 Remarkable Collaboration

ohn Walker

Aug. 18 (IHT).—Croft and the Na- n Theatre are con- ir championing of n with a season of plays at the Shaw er the title "The Best That is a slight mis- he best of this pro- ght would include his Reservoy" of eight d "Mooney and His which was seen at n 1967.

season offers is the ive plays Mr. Terson for the National re. In retrospect, it remarkable and llaboration, an ex- the near-adult world other playwright has and an illuminating for young and adult rs.

artly due to Mr. Ter- ng methods, developed s long association with seman and the Vic- atre, Stoke-on-Trent. stening thought that, ot for Mr. Croft, Lon- have hardly had the to see the work of tain's best writers). s written his first Terson then reworks hearsals with the ac- and to which they can only respond with an energy that tips over into violence before it is dissipated.

In "The Apprentice," the weakest of the three plays, it is marriage that tames. In "Zigger Zagger," the most exuberant, which opened on Thursday, it is the prospect of a no-hope future and the impossibility of finding a satisfactory job. In the best of the three—and one of Mr. Terson's best also—"Good Lads at Heart," which opens next month, it is a society which denies them individuality and importance and treats them as factory fodder.

The plays, with their bleakness buried beneath a surface joy, are well worth a visit, demanding a far more serious response and giving far greater enjoyment than most of the theater to be seen in Shaftesbury Avenue.

* * *

Peter James's production of Shakespeare's "Julius Caesar," set in the 1930s, opens at the Young Vic on Tuesday. The cast includes Hywell Bennett and Peter McEnery.

"Popkiss," a musical based on Ben Travers's farce "Rookery Nook," with book and lyrics by Michael Ashton and music by John Addison and David Heneker opens at the Globe Theatre on Tuesday. The cast includes Daniel Massey, John Standing, Isla Blair and Hazel Hughes.

The National Theatre's superb production of Eugène O'Neill's "Long Day's Journey Into Night," directed by Michael Blakemore and featuring Constance Cummings, Laurence Olivier, Ronald Pickup and Denis Quilley, joins the current repertoire at the Old Vic on Wednesday.

On Nov. 9, the National's first production of "Macbeth," directed by Michael Blakemore and with Anthony Hopkins as Macbeth and Diana Riggs as Lady Macbeth, joins the Old Vic repertoire.

The Royal Shakespeare company will stage T. S. Eliot's "Murder in the Cathedral" at the Aldwych on Aug. 31, with Richard Pasco as Thomas à Becket. It will be the play's first London production in 19 years.

John Mortimer's "I, Claudius" ends its run at the Queen's Theatre on Sept. 9. It will be replaced by a revival of Noel Coward's "Private Lives," which previews from Sept. 14. Directed by John Gielgud and set in the period of the original production, it will feature Maggie Smith and Robert Stephens in the parts created by Gertrude Lawrence and Sir Noel in 1930.

he Result

's youthful actors, ol, are thus able to lays their own anx- oncerns, their hopes and their awareness ations that lie ahead. has been a series of d plays, each filled erful sense of waste, us energies and en- hat will be dammed, destroyed.

y shows how the s children are trapped tem, which they can- ate to their advantage

Entertainment in New York

NEW YORK, Aug. 18 (IHT).—This is how The New York Times critics rate the new movies:

"Slaughter," a sex-and-violence melodrama starring Jim Brown playing an ex-Green Beret captain out to revenge his father's grangland murder, contains "almost nothing of interest," The Times critic reports, except as "another instance in the continued misuse of Stella Stevens, a talented and beautiful actress." The plot has "heavy ambitions toward violence," Roger Greenspun notes, but "sloppy" stunt work and the director's "penchant for visually distorting his climaxes by means of an anamorphic lens," give the movie a "haphazard pretentiousness that seems exactly the wrong disposition of an action movie." According to Greenspun, Brown plays Slaughter "as if he hated doing it, which is to his credit. As the principal bad guy, Rip Torn plays as if evil were his only vocation."

"Pope Joan," directed by Michael Anderson, based on the legend of a 9th-century female pope, "fails absolutely and on every level," Howard Thompson says. Everyone will have his favorite sequence, according to Thompson, but "I prefer the moment, near the end when after great privation Joan at last stands face to face with the only man she has ever really loved (Franco Nero)—and she can't do anything about it because she has just crowned him Emperor Louis II and she is now Pope John VIII." Liv Ullmann plays Joan and "not even 'Pope Joan,' which generally manages to make her look like George Peppard's twin, can suppress her grave appeal."

"Snoopy, Come Home," written by Charles M. Schu , based on his comic strip "Peanuts," and directed by Bill Melendez, is a "sprightly, clever and hilarious treat—all that a comic strip should be on the screen," Howard Thompson praises. The difference between this movie and the earlier Schultz film "A Boy Named Charlie Brown," Thompson says, is "the emergence this time of Charlie's flop-eared pet beagle, Snoopy, and his own tiny yellowbird chum, Woodstock, in full glory. All we can say is, Snoopy for President and Woodstock for Veep! Let's start a campaign here and now."

"Melinda," directed by Hugh A. Robertson, Thompson describes as a "blistering suspense melodrama framed within a whodunit format." To the credit of the movie, Thompson says, "the predominantly black gallery of well-defined characters allots cunning and evil on all sides. And the nub of the mystery—why was Melinda murdered?—packs two neat plot surprises." As the hero Calvin Lockhart and Rosalind Cash are "excellent," Thompson notes, with "solid support down the line."

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مكتبة الأجيال

New York Stock Exchange Trading

—1972— High.	Low	Stocks and Div. In $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
83	64⅞	AbbtLb 1.10	55	85¼	85½	85	85	— ⅝
52¾	41½	ACF Ind 2.40	27	45⅝	45½	45	45¼	+ ⅛
18½	13½	AcmeClev .50	6	17½	17⅞	17½	17⅞	+ ¾
47½	29¾	Acme Mkt 2b	19	31	31¼	30⅞	31⅛	+ ⅛
14½	12⅜	AdmsE 1.09e	37	12⅞	13	12¾	12⅞	+ ⅛
13⅝	8	Ad Millis .20	6	8⅝	8⅝	8½	8½	
47½	33½	Address .60	123	45¼	45¾	45¼	45¼	— ⅜
27	15⅝	Admiral	189	16½	16⅞	16½	16⅞	+ ⅛
69⅞	54½	AetnaLfe 1.68	330	65⅝	66	65½	65½	— ⅛
56	47½	AetnaLf pf 2	7	52¼	52½	52¼	52½	+ ½
17	7⅞	Aguirre Co	4	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
22½	9¼	Aileen Inc	33	9¼	10	9¼	9¾	— ⅛
74¼	53½	Air Prod .20b	30	70½	71⅛	70½	71	
20¼	17	Airco .60e	97	20⅜	20⅝	20⅜	20⅝	+ ⅛
5¾	3⅞	AJ Industries	36	3⅞	4	3⅞	3⅞	
35½	25⅛	Akzona 1a	177	30⅜	30¾	30½	30¾	+ ⅛
18	15¼	Ala Gas 1.10	3	15⅜	15⅝	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
54½	15½	Alaska Inters	256	44¾	45¾	43⅝	44⅞	+ ⅝
29⅞	23⅝	AlbertoC .32	14	27½	27½	27¼	27¼	— ½
15	11¾	Albrtsn .3ea	57	12⅞	13	12¾	13	+ ⅜
23½	17¼	AlcanAlu .80	279	23½	24	23½	23⅞	+ ¼
18¾	10	AlcoStand .34	33	10⅞	10⅞	10½	10½	— ⅜
71½	49¼	Alcon Lab .26	9	70½	70½	70	70¼	— ¼
22¾	11¾	Alexndrs .30e	10	12½	12¼	12⅛	12½	
14⅞	11⅞	AllALfe .24e	26	12	12	12	12	
14⅞	10	Alleg Cp .20e	27	10¼	10¼	10	10⅛	— ⅛
28⅞	18¾	AllegLudlm 1	32	27½	27⅝	27½	27½	
41¾	38	AllegLud pf 3	2	41¼	41¼	41¼	41¼	
23⅞	19¾	AllegPw 1.40	120	20⅝	21	20½	21	+ ⅜
30½	16¼	AllenGp 1.04t	24	21½	21⅞	21½	21¾	+ ¼
36⅞	27	Allied Ch 1.20	177	30½	30⅝	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅜
45⅞	38	Alld Mnt .45b	6	41⅛	41⅛	40¾	40¾	— ¼
27⅞	18¼	AlldMills .75	2	23	23	23	23	
25¼	15½	Allied Pd .68	22	17⅞	18	17¾	18	
56¼	44	AlliedPd pf 3	1	46¼	46¼	46¼	46¼	+ ½
37	29¼	AlliedStr 1.40	55	34	34	33⅝	33⅝	— ⅜
8⅝	4¼	Allied Super	39	4½	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
15⅝	11	AllisChal .25e	2392	12⅝	13⅛	12½	13⅛	+ ⅜
22⅞	15	AlrgtAut .48	17	15½	15½	15¼	15⅛	— ⅜
19¼	15⅝	Alpha PI .08e	8	17	17	16⅞	17	
55⅛	35⅞	Alcoa 1.80	97	53¾	55	53¾	54⅞	+1¼
29⅝	23⅞	AmalSug 1.60	9	24	24	24	24	
18¼	12⅞	AMBAC .53	43	15⅞	16⅛	15⅝	16	+ ⅜

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...alks Set; ...o Avert ...owdown

...rticipation Key Issue

...Aug. 18 (AP-DJ).— ...s and Arab produ... ...s are expected to ...eement at a meet... weekend that would ...tened oil showdown, ...rees report.

...the question of par... demand by five ...ies that they be ...y into oil companies their territory.

...ing countries have take concerted ac... ...egotiations fail. This ...uld be either em... ...ion or boycott. After ...ir heels in previous ...alks, the oil com... ...ow be ready to ac... ...ducers' terms, the

...'s Participants

...is represented at the ...ting tomorrow are: ...oleum, the Royal ...group, Cie. Française ..., Standard Oil of ...tandard Oil of New ... Oil and Texaco.

...ig Saudi Arabia, ...t, Abu Dhabi and ...di Arabian Oil Min... ...amani. He is the ...behind the demand... ...ion.

...untries seeking par... members of the 11... ...ization of Petroleum ...untries (OPEC).

...bers of OPEC sup... ...nand for participa... ...is understood they the five if negotia... ...down and sanctions ...upon.

Face Deadline

...coming meeting is ...sources say, because ...made it known that ...s have until the end ...to reach agreement. ...Mr. Yamani may call ...ary ministerial con... ...OPEC to decide on ...adopt.

...mpanies earlier this ...n principle that the ...uld be allowed to buy ... percent ownership. ...t now is over the ...mpensation. Mr. Ya... compensation to be ...y on present book ...e companies' assets—a ...; deliberately low by ...ies for tax reasons.

...panies demand that ...e compensated for oil ...ground and for loss ...fits. There are addi... ...ences over what price ...es will pay when they ...mtries' share of the

...s say that Mr. Ya... ...ade it clear that his ...gree only to a pack... ...ting all the issues. ...es will not be allow... partial concessions ... negotiations for ...add.

...nations are believed ...rned that another ...s weekend could im... needed oil supplies, ...say. The companies ...considerable pressure agreement.

...sumer Outlays

...Aug. 18 (AP-DJ).— ...sumers spent $8.28 ...e second quarter, 2.6 ...e than in the open... ...nths of the year, the ...tistics Office reported ..., was the second es... ...e seasonally-adjusted ... and was $40 million ... the first, issued on

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Ruhrkohle Reports Loss

The mammoth Ruhr district coal mining combine, Ruhrkohle, lost 380 million deutsche marks (about $118 million) on its 7.2 billion DM volume of business last year, company chairman Heinz Kemper reports. The company, which holds an almost total monopoly of Ruhr coal mining, says the situation is still unsatisfactory and causing all shareholders considerable concern. The giant company was formed in 1969 by merging the coal mining interests of West Germany's leading coke, steel and energy concerns. Mr. Kemper says the loss resulted from an unexpectedly sharp economic downturn in the iron and steel industry, resulting in falling sales and increasing coal stockpiles.

Matsushita Sees Sales, Profits Gain

Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. hopes to report about 10 percent growth in both gross sales and net income in its consolidated results for the year ending Nov. 20, 1972, says managing director Masaji Hino. It reported sales of over $3 billion last year and net income of $189 million. In the first half, sales were $1.63 billion, up 15 percent on the corresponding period of least year, and net income of $100 million was up 29 percent. The percentage increases were relatively higher because business in the corresponding period of the previous year was at a low ebb. Mr. Hino believes total Japanese domestic demand for electrical goods will continue to expand at the rate of about 10 to 12 percent a year for the next four or five years.

Saab-Scania Sees Sales Gain for Year

The Saab-Scania group, which manufactures cars, airplanes, computers and electronic systems, forecast a slight sales increase this year in its half year economic report. Operating results before allocations and taxes are expected to increase faster than turnover, the Swedish company said. Sales in the first six months amounted to 2.34 billion kroner ($447 million), a 12 percent increase from the like period last year. Operating results before allocations increased 50 percent to 190 million kroner. The group's backlog amounted to 2.9 billion kroner, unchanged from a year earlier.

Japan Plans Uranium Production

Japan's Atomic Energy Commission has decided to develop a centrifuge method of producing enriched uranium. Officials say the government plans to take up the development as a national project with a budget of 7 billion yen (about $23 million) in fiscal 1973, beginning next April 1. It is aimed at completion of a plant to manufacture enriched uranium beginning in 1985.

Survey Sees 2% Rise, Down From 9% Last Year

U.S. Firms' Foreign Spending Levels Off

By Herbert Koshetz

NEW YORK, Aug. 18 (NYT).—Foreign investments by U.S. industrial corporations are leveling off this year, the economics department of McGraw-Hill Publications Co. reported yesterday.

In 1972, mining, manufacturing and petroleum companies plan to invest $13 billion in property, plants and equipment in foreign countries, a rise of 2 percent over investments in 1971. The increase last year over 1970 represented a gain of 9 percent.

Estimated investments in 1973, McGraw-Hill said, will amount to $13.3 billion, while in 1974, plans call for a total investment of $13.6 billion.

Douglas Greenwald, chief economist for McGraw-Hill Publications, pointed out that industry is making optimistic forecasts about sales and profits from their overseas operations.

"Manufacturers," he said, "indicate greater optimism concerning sales by overseas subsidiaries than they do with regard to sales of their domestic operations. They now expect overseas sales to increase by 12 percent in 1972 and by 13 percent in each of the following two years. By contrast, manufacturers last spring said they expected domestic sales to increase by only 9 percent this year and by less than 8 percent in the following three years."

Mr. Greenwald said that more than three-fifths of responding companies expect higher profit margins abroad this year and two-thirds project even higher profit margins in 1973.

One reason for the higher profit margins, it was said, is the higher manufacturing utilization rate, which is expected to reach 86 percent of capacity as against 83 percent in 1971.

The petroleum industry, as in previous years, will register the highest overseas investment of any industrial group in 1972. Oil companies will invest $5.15 billion, a gain of 10 percent compared to 1971.

Machinery and chemical companies are the next largest investors, each with plans to spend $1.37 billion abroad this year.

The Common Market countries will get almost one-quarter of total industrial investments abroad.

Canada's share is expected to come to 20 percent of the total but it will receive only 13 percent in the next two years, while Latin America will get about 14 percent this year and in 1973 and 1974.

The Australia-Oceania region will receive 11 percent this year and by 1974, 15 percent of the total. In contrast, the Japan-Asia region will receive only 5 to 6 percent in the 1972-1974 period.

Mr. Greenwald noted that $1.8 billion, or 14 percent of U.S. investments overseas, goes for capital equipment exported from this country.

1st Shipment Puts Ecuador Among Major Oil Exporters

By H.J. Maidenberg

QUITO, Ecuador, Aug. 18 (NYT).—The first export of petroleum from the new Texaco-Gulf oil fields has left Ecuador. Overnight the shipment—314,000 barrels—made this small South American country the second-biggest oil exporter in Latin America after Venezuela.

But there were no ceremonies to mark the event at the new oil terminal at Balao, near Esmeraldas, on the Pacific, or anywhere else. And there will be none until a shipment is pumped into an Ecuadoran tanker, the military government here has declared.

Officially, the government said the oil shipped was "contaminated with sediment from the new pipeline from the Amazonian wells," and the loading of the Texaco tanker was a "test of the new offshore pumping facilities." However, the cargo was subject to full taxation and treated as normal export.

The military has decreed that half the crude oil exports must be carried on Ecuadoran-flag tankers and has formed a state company for that purpose. But the company does not have any tankers and is presently negotiating with Japanese shipping interests to obtain some.

Ecuador's entry into the ranks of petroleum-exporting countries began five years ago when the joint Texaco-Gulf oil operation started drilling in the Amazonian jungles on the eastern side of the Andes. Oil was found in the first 39 of 42 wells drilled, a phenomenal record according to petroleum experts.

About a score of other companies are now drilling for the "sweet," or low-sulphur, crude oil that is highly prized in pollution-conscious markets.

The center of the Texaco-Gulf operation is at Lago Agrio, or Bitter Lake. From there a road was built and a pipeline laid over the Andes to the Pacific coast terminal, which now has six storage tanks with a capacity of 320,000 barrels each.

A six-mile pair of underwater pipelines were connected from the tanks to two fixed buoys about two miles apart out at sea. Each buoy has pumps that can load 50,000 barrels an hour.

The capacity of the 335-mile pipeline from Lago Agrio to Balao is 250,000 barrels a day, but this can be raised to 400,000 barrels.

Overall, the operation has cost Texaco-Gulf some $360 million thus far.

U.S. Forecloses Auto Price Hikes Before October

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 (IHT).—The Price Commission has called a hearing for Sept. 12 on price increases sought by auto manufacturers for their 1973 models.

It said written comment could be sent in by Sept. 30—thus preventing manufacturers from raising prices until October at the earliest.

Donald Rumsfeld, director of the Cost of Living Council, appealed to the manufacturers to reduce requested price increases, as General Motors did late yesterday, or withdraw them altogether.

Mr. Rumsfeld said the auto industry had benefited considerably by President Nixon's new economic policy and had the responsibility for cooperating in the fight against inflation.

He said he was encouraged by the GM decision to cut its proposed $90 increase in the price of 1973 models to $59 and hoped that the other manufacturers "would take us the rest of the distance down that road."

Chrysler and American Motors earlier had refused to withdraw their total requests.

Ford's response is expected next week.

German Reserves Rise

FRANKFURT, Aug. 18 (Reuters).—West Germany's net monetary reserves rose by just under 100 million deutsche marks (about $31 million) to 79.2 billion in the week ended Aug. 15, the Bundesbank said today.

One Dollar—

LONDON (AP-DJ).—The late or closing interbank rates for the dollar on the major international exchanges:

Aug. 18, 1972

	Today	Previous
Ster. ($ per £)	2.4511	2.4523
Belg. fr. (A)	42.65-.70	42.70-.75
Belg. fr. (B)	42.84-.88	42.87-.91
Deutsche mark	3.1943	3.1945
Danish krone	6.9055-65	6.9180-90
Escudo	26.80-.92	26.94-.98
Fr. fr. (A)	4.83-.85	4.85-.86
Fr. fr. (B)	5.0035-.025	5.0075-.0125
Guilder	3.2120-30	3.2458-65
Israeli pound	4.20	4.20
Lira	581.40-.60	581.30-.45
Peseta	63.48-.49	63.485-.4925
Schilling	22.-22.02	22.98-23.02
Sw. krona	4.7265-75	4.7240-50
Swiss franc	3.7850-60	3.7840-45
Yen	301.10	301.10

A: Free. B: Commercial.

Fed Tightens Credit to Slow Money Spurt

9% Expansion Rate Exceeded 6% Target

NEW YORK, Aug. 18 (NYT).—The Federal Reserve System, which has been struggling recently to get monetary expansion back on the track of moderate growth that it achieved in the second quarter, has tightened credit somewhat in the last few weeks.

The monetary aggregates, which measure varying aspects of the availability of funds in the economy, have, in several key instances, been largely reflecting the money managers' attempt to counteract a sudden spurt in monetary growth in early July.

For example, the money supply—which the Fed estimates grew at a 15 percent annual rate last month as a result of the spurt—averaged $240.2 billion a day in the week ended Aug. 9, up only $400 million from the average in the four weeks ended on that date.

However, due to the July spurt in money growth—a jump that, contrary to the Fed's initial expectations, has not reversed itself—the money supply has increased at a 9 percent seasonally-adjusted compound annual rate of growth in the last three months. This is well over the Fed's presumed target rate of about 6 percent annual growth.

The bank's effort to slow the rate of monetary expansion can also be seen in the growth of reserves available for private nonbank deposits, which the money managers use as a day-to-day operating target for their policy actions. These reserves averaged $30.51 billion a day in the four weeks ended Wednesday, which was equal to a 7.8 percent, seasonally-adjusted compound rate of expansion in the last quarter.

GM Offer on Prices Buoys N.Y.

Rise in Profits Adds More Fuel

By Vartanig G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Aug. 18 (NYT).—Prices rallied modestly on the New York Stock Exchange today after registering three moderate declines in a row. These declines were regarded by many analysts as a normal consolidation process that followed the strong Monday performance carrying several market averages to record levels.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose 4.44 to 965.83. On Monday, it finished at 973.51, its best reading in nearly 44 months.

Market sentiment was helped today by at least two developments. The government, revising earlier figures, disclosed improved second-quarter results for the gross national product on both the output and inflation fronts.

Also, the inflation-related announcement by General Motors that it would trim its proposed increase on prices, yielding to White House pressure, helped. GM rose 1 1/8 to 76. Chrysler added 1/2 at 31, while Ford and American Motors were unchanged.

An unusual feature was the strength in National Cash Register, up 1 5/8 to 34 on the active list, and in L. S. Starrett, up 2 1/4 to 21 1/8 as one of the day's best percentage gainers.

Analysts related these gains to passage by the Senate of legislation that would convert the U.S. system of measurements to the metric system over the next 10 years. Starrett produces measuring devices. National Cash also was seen as a beneficiary, inasmuch as congressional approval of the bill would mean new business for the company in converting machines now in use.

Franklin Mint, the volume leader, fell 2 1/8 to 37 1/2 after trading as low as 36. It dropped 2 1/2 yesterday. Some brokers attributed the decline to profit-taking by institutions.

Farm equipment stocks, buoyed by sharply increased profits, included gains of 1 5/8, to 74, for Deere and 1 1/8, to 36, for International Harvester. Both issues posted yearly highs. Allis Chalmers added 3/4 at 13 3/8.

Oil issues, the comeback group of the week among blue chips, showed fractional advances in Continental, Gulf and Aztec Oil & Gas.

Sears, Roebuck fell 3 3/4 to 107 in heavy trading after showing record profits for its latest quarter. However, analysts indicated disappointment at the slowing rate of profit increases. Penney declined 1 1/8 to 82 3/8.

Prices moved higher in moderate trading on the American Stock Exchange, where the index moved up 0.04 to 26.96.

General Cinema rose 3 3/8 to 47 1/8 after it withdrew a 400,000 share combination offering due to unsatisfactory market conditions.

Across-the-board gains of about 1/8 of a point were scored in the corporate bond market this week but the government bond market was mixed. Traders said the corporate sector closed with an excellent tone and higher prices are expected for next week.

In the government market, coupons were a touch weaker on the day and mixed this week.

In the over-the-counter market, the NASDAQ index rose 0.83 to 136.61.

RCA to Sell Satellite Station To China for $5.7 Million

By Robert J. Samuelson

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 (WP).—China signed a $5.7 million contract with RCA Global Communications yesterday to install a satellite earth station outside Peking and enlarge the existing earth station near Shanghai.

The action apparently means that China—which has had only a small number of unreliable communications links with outside countries—has decided to expand significantly its telephone and telegraph service to the rest of the world.

With two earth stations, the Chinese will be able to communicate simultaneously with communications satellites over the Pacific and Indian Oceans. The Pacific Ocean satellite can relay telephone, telegraph or television signals to the South Pacific, North America, and South America; the Indian Ocean satellite serves the Indian subcontinent, Africa, the Middle East and Europe.

Until early this year, China's outside communications consisted entirely of a small number of high-frequency radio circuits, linking it with England, France, Italy, Switzerland, Japan and Hong Kong, communications experts report.

In February, RCA installed a small earth station in Shanghai to provide television coverage of President Nixon's trip; the station has remained and China now has four full-time telephone circuits with the West Coast of the United States.

Yesterday's sale, which represents the largest U.S. export to China since Mr. Nixon relaxed trade restrictions last year, comes as the Chinese continue negotiations with Boeing over the possible purchase of ten 707 jets for about $150 million.

If History Repeats, Dow Will Soar After War

By Ernest A. Schonberger

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 18.—Whenever Henry Kissinger leaves for Paris or Peking—or when he simply cannot be located by the press corps for a day or so—the stock market rallies. Clearly, it wants peace.

When the peace rumor fades, so does the market.

Why do investors tend to get bullish at prospects for an end to the Vietnam war?

Harris, Upham & Co., a national brokerage firm, has compiled data which shows that, in the past 75 years, peace was a 100 percent guarantee of significantly higher stock prices within a year.

The current potential peace circumstances may be different, the study notes, because it may simply fade away without a formal cease-fire or armistice. Washington has been claiming a gradual phase out has been under way for some time, in fact, and most analysts agree that peace as a market factor has already been discounted in part.

An investment of $1,000 in a hypothetical portfolio consisting of the 30 stocks which made up the Dow index at the end of World War II, grew to $1,300 in nine months.

After the Korean war, a $1,000 investment took a six-week dip to about $960 and then rebounded sharply to about $1,260 over the next 10 months.

A similar investment after World War I slid for three months to a value of $900, then soared in nine months to around $1,360.

Ralph Acampora of Harris, Upham (who analyzed the study compiled by one of the firm's retired executives) disagrees strongly with those who expect no more positive impact if peace comes in Vietnam.

Mr. Acampora notes, for instance, that the market had three months to digest the probable market impact of the ending of World War I before the armistice was formally signed.

On Dec. 17, 1944, the Allies won the critical Battle of the Bulge; Germany's unconditional surrender came May 8, 1945, and the Japanese gave up in August. In the interim, the market bounced around in a neutral range, saving the rally until peace was certain.

Similarly, many months of haggling preceded the actual cease-fire ending the Korean war on July 27, 1953. The Dow was in a steady downtrend through most of the war, then leveled for two months only to resume a downtrend slightly before the war ended.

Sees History Repeating

Mr. Acampora thinks the probabilities are high that a Vietnam settlement will be reached in the next few months. He notes that the stock market has been acting as it did in other periods when wars were drawing to an end—trading in a relatively neutral range, with rallies whenever a hopeful sign arose.

If history repeats, Mr. Acampora expects: several more months of neutral market activity; a drop to the low 900s, and a major rally.

Anthony Tabell, who has compiled many statistical studies of his own, disagrees. A partner of Delafield, Harvey, Mr. Tabell of Princeton says: "I'm not sure peace would be all that important this time. The phasing-out of this war has been more gradual and in all probability has been relatively discounted." He is inclined to think that peace would bring selling to realize profits.

He expects lower prices over the next year. The supply of new stocks should so overwhelm demand that the Dow will drop at least 100 points from its current 950 range, he feels.

Mr. Tabell says the supply of stock will grow because of the continuing eagerness of corporations to float new issues and of individuals to sell secondary offerings.

Henry Kaufman, partner in Salomon Bros., and who also has studied postwar forces, says that "peace will certainly be a favorable development for the equity market this time."

Mr. Kaufman agrees that the supply of stock offerings will keep something of a lid on prices. But only relatively. A record $9 billion in equity offerings came to market in the year ended June 30, 1972.

This was on top of roughly $8.5 billion in fiscal 1971. In the fiscal year just started, he expects stock offerings to remain high by historical standards but to decline slightly to $7.5 billion.

That is still a far cry from the $2 billion to $3 billion which was the yearly norm in the 1950s and early 1960s. Mr. Kaufman believes corporations have rebuilt substantial liquidity in the last two years and will find a diminishing need to raise money in the stock market.

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Company Reports

Dayton-Hudson

Second Quarter	1972	1971
Revenue (millions)	290.8	254.4
Profits (millions)	4.03	2.37
Per Share	0.25	0.15
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	1,174.4	1,041.1
Profits (millions)	25.68	21.19
Per Share	1.60	1.32

SCM

Year		
Revenue (millions)	917.8	875.1
Profits (millions)	0.15	—2.19
Per Share	0.02	0.24

Sears Roebuck

Second Quarter	1972	1971
Revenue (millions)	2,623.3	2,449.9
Profits (millions)	135.5	128.06
Per Share	0.87	0.83
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	4,951.3	4,552.4
Profits (millions)	230.76	211.17
Per Share	1.48	1.37

Southern

Year	1972	*1971
Revenue (millions)	895.0	770.5
Profits (millions)	102.87	95.91
Per Share	1.71	1.76

*Restated.

August 19, 1972

Not a New Issue

1,111,442 Shares

S. A. Cros

(A Sociedad Anonima Organized under the Laws of Spain)

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CLIENTS IN 40 COUNTRIES

New York Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued From Page 8)

1972 High	1972 Low	Stocks and Div.	In $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
16½	13½	Scott Pap	.50	150	12⅞	13¼	13½	13⅝	
33½	24½	Scovill	.75	122	29	29	28⅞	29	+1⅛
80½	50	Scovil pf	2.50	2	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝	—3⅛
7⅛	6⅝	Scud Duo	Vst	50	7⅛	7¼	7⅛	7¼	
9½	8½	Scudder	pf.55e	9	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
70½	52	SBCL	In	20	57½	57⅝	56½	56¾	—1
18	12½	SsWAir	.75	63	15⅞	15⅝	15	15¼	
10⅝	13½	Seagrave	.44	281	16¾	16¾	15¾	15¾	+⅜
40	37	Sealed Po	.72	36	39¼	39¼	38½	38½	—¾
120½	79¼	Searl GD	1.20	82	104¼	105¼	104	105¼	+1¼
119½	79⅝	SearsR	1.40a	3600	110⅞	110⅞	105	107	—3¾
16	11	Seatrain Line		21	14	14	13⅞	13⅞	—⅛
59½	43⅝	Sedco Inc	.18	24	57⅞	50¼	57⅞	57⅞	—¼
35½	26⅝	Servmt	.50b	435	26	28	26	28	+1⅝
16	9¾	Shakspre	.24	33	13	13	12⅞	12⅞	
3½	.01½	Shapell	.10	18	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	—¼
56	2	Shell Oil	2.40	215	46⅞	47⅞	46⅞	47⅞	+⅞
57	39¾	ShellTr	1.26e	2	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	—¼
49½	31⅝	ShellerGl	.80	87	37	37⅛	36¼	36¼	—½
34	25¼	ShellGl	pf1.50	3	26½	26½	26½	26½	—½
46	35½	ShellGl	pf1.35	5	36½	36½	36½	36½	—⅝
67½	45⅝	Sherw Wm	2	23	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝	+⅛
12	5⅝	SiegelN	.10e	33	9	9½	9	9½	+¾
18½	4	SierraPac	.56	23	14⅞	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	
27½	18	Signal Co	.60	153	21½	21⅝	21	21⅝	
55	40	Signal	pf2.50	4	47	48	47	47½	+½
23¼	18¼	Signal	pf 1	4	19⅞	20	19⅞	19⅞	+½
7⅛	5	Simm Prec		25	5½	5½	5⅝	5⅝	
41¾	29	Simmon	.65a	89	31⅞	31⅞	31½	31½	—⅜
54½	41	SimpPol	.30	155	47½	48¼	47½	48¼	+⅞
93½	77¼	SinserCo	2.40	91	81½	81½	80½	81½	
121½	100	Sinzer	pf2.50	6	104½	104½	104½	104½	—3¼
30½	23¼	SkaggCo	.40	5	53¾	28⅞	28¾	28¾	
57½	45	Skelly Oil	1	23	53½	53½	53	53¼	
40½	22½	Skil Cp	.62e	65	43¼	43⅞	35⅞	41⅞	+1½
7⅛	5½	Skyline	.24	187	5⅞	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	+2⅛
31⅞	21⅝	Smith AO	.74	20	22½	22½	22	22½	—⅛
49¾	34⅝	Smith Int	.40	129	39⅝	39¾	39¼	39¼	+⅛
7½	5	Smith, M F	2	145	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+⅛
23½	13¾	Sola Bas	.50	39	21¼	22	21¼	21¼	+½
+ 1	5⅞	Sonesta		33	7⅛	7⅛	6⅞	7	
11½	5⅞	Sonesta		33	7⅛	7⅛	6⅞	7	
48½	1¾	Sony Cp	.08e	263	46¾	46¾	46	46½	—¼
		Sony Fn	.05e	24	42½	42½	41	41¼	
30	25⅞	SooLine	.62b	46	26⅝	26½	26¼	26½	+⅛
22	17½	SOS Cons	.50	3	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	—⅛
26	20¼	SCarEG	1.38	31	21¼	22¼	21¼	22¼	
41½	9⅝	Southern Inc		19	20⅝	21	20⅝	21	+⅛
41	36⅛	Sodam	pf1.80	7	38	38	38	38	—⅛
38	34	SoestBk	.73	117	35	35½	35	35	
20	15	SoestPS	1.25	5	16⅝	16¼	16¼	16¼	—⅛
31⅞	23	SoCalEd	1.56	528	26	26¾	26	26¾	
22⅞	18⅝	South Co	1.20	428	19	19⅞	18⅞	19⅞	+⅞
37	30½	SoUnGE	1.88	8	35½	36⅝	35½	36⅝	+⅝
53⅞	41⅞	SoUNGas	1.50	88	53⅝	53⅝	53⅛	53½	
37⅛	36⅝	SoNEnT	2.60	9	37⅝	37⅝	37½	37⅝	+½
62	42⅞	SouPac	.65	106	45¼	45⅝	45¼	45⅝	+⅜
52½	44	South Ry	1.60	26	50¼	50⅝	50¼	50¼	—¼
7	6⅝	Sou Ry	pf.50	23	6⅞	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+⅛
29	24⅝	SouUGas	1.20	20	27⅝	28	27⅝	27⅞	
16⅝	11¼	Sws: Airm		12	12⅛	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	
18½	13	SwstFor Ind		19	14⅞	14⅞	14½	14⅝	
23⅝	3½	Sperion	.40	20	13½	18¼	16½	18½	—⅝
9½	8¾	SperionCp	wi	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	—⅛
62	24½	Sperry Hut	1	51	30¼	30¾	30½	30½	+½
75½	47	Sperry H pf	3	2	51¼	51¼	51¼	51¼	—¼
47	29¾	SperryR	.60e	789	46½	47⅞	45½	46⅞	+½
13¼	8⅝	Sprague El		228	13	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛	+½
19½	16	SpringsMill	1	193	15½	15⅞	15½	15⅞	+⅛
43	25⅞	SquareD	.52	116	42½	43	42½	42⅞	+⅜
109⅞	80½	Squibb	1.53	75	107¼	107⅞	103¼	103¼	—3½
32½	26¾	StaleyMf	1.40	3	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	
57⅞	44½	StBrands	1.66	45	48⅝	49⅞	48⅝	49⅞	+⅞
21¼	16	Std Intl	.32	9	21	21	20¾	20¾	—¼
66	54	StO (Cal	2.90	456	66½	66⅞	65⅞	66⅞	+⅞
75½	60⅞	StOilInd	2.39	302	75	75½	74¾	75½	+⅝
78⅞	68	StOilNJ	3.90e	973	73¾	73¾	73¼	73½	+⅛
88½	63	StOilOh	2.70	45	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾	—¾
11¼	6¾	Std Press		668	8½	8½	8	8½	+½
12⅞	10½	StPrudent	.66	13	10⅞	10⅞	10¾	10⅞	+⅛
48¾	32	StanlyWk	.80	14	47⅞	47⅞	47	47	—½
21½	14¾	Starrett	.80a	56	18⅝	21⅛	18⅝	21⅛	+2¼
44⅝	35⅝	Stauf Ch	1.30	17	36⅞	36⅞	36½	36⅝	—¼
16⅞	10	Sterch Br	.43	5	11	11	10⅞	11	+⅛
38½	32¾	SterlDrug	.55	200	35¾	36⅛	35⅝	35⅞	—¾
31¼	23	StevensJ	1.50	73	27¾	28¼	25¾	28¼	
40½	34½	StewWar	1.25	1	35½	35½	35½	35½	—⅛
21⅝	16¼	StokeVanC	.60	60	18⅝	18⅞	17½	17½	+¼
48⅛	36	StoneW	1.90	19	40¼	41½	40¼	41½	+1½
12⅞	7⅞	StoneCont	.20	3	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	+¼
47¾	31	StorerBrd	.50	14	47¾	47¾	47½	47½	+⅛
22	16	StrideRite	.62	11	21¼	21¼	21	21¼	+¼
51	37⅞	StudWor	1.20	175	47¾	48¼	47¾	47¾	+⅛
38½	29¾	St W pfA	1.40	3	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	
34⅝	25⅞	Sun Chem	.40	9	25½	25½	25¼	25¼	
43⅝	38½	SunOil	1b	43	39⅞	40¼	39⅞	40¼	+⅛
46⅝	35⅞	Sun Oil	pf2.25	146	36⅞	37⅝	35⅞	37⅝	+⅝
35¼	28⅞	Sunbeam	.80	173	32	32½	31⅛	31⅞	+⅛
35½	24⅝	Sundstrnd	.80	163	27⅝	27⅞	27	27	—¼
50	45¼	Sunds	pf3.50	2	47	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	—½
12⅞	7¼	Sunshine Mng		26	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
53	26⅞	SupValu	.76	6	29¼	29⅝	29¼	29⅝	+⅜
320	183	Supr Oil	1.40	46	320	323	316	319	
21½	10	SurmkIG	.20	66	12¾	12⅞	12	12⅛	—⅜
25⅝	23	SurvyFd	.25h	62	23⅝	23½	23¼	23¼	—⅜
19½	13¼	Swank	.50a	37	12⅛	12¼	12	12⅛	+⅛
38¾	30¼	Swift Co	.70	40	33⅞	34¼	33⅞	34⅛	+½
39⅛	30½	Sybron	.64	97	37	37⅛	37	37⅛	
67¼	55	Sybron	pf3.40	2	62¼	62¼	62½	62½	—1
24⅝	15¾	Sysdron	Donn	44	22⅞	23⅞	22⅞	23⅞	+⅝

T

1972 High	1972 Low	Stocks and Div.	In $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
87½	49¾	Taft Brd	.60	117	53⅝	55¼	53⅝	55	+1⅝
21¼	14½	Talcott	1.10	68	17	17⅛	17	17⅛	+⅜
15¾	10⅝	Talley	.60t	22	11⅝	11⅝	11	11	—⅛
8⅝	14½	Talley	pfB	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	+⅜
26¼	18	Tampa El	.84	13	19⅝	20	19⅝	19⅞	+⅛
49	32	Tandy Corp		97	35⅞	35⅞	35½	35⅞	
41	26½	TappanCo	.40	61	27¼	27⅛	27½	27½	—⅜
28½	17½	Teghnicon Cp		14	20⅞	20⅞	20½	20⅞	+¼
65½	32¾	Tektronix		149	57⅛	57½	55	57	
28½	17¼	Teledyne	.70b	792	17⅞	17⅞	17⅛	17⅛	
81½	76¼	Teledyne	pf 6	3	78	78	77½	77½	—½
14⅞	6⅛	Telex Cp		113	7⅝	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛
32½	22⅝	Tempile	.28	19	25⅝	26⅝	24⅛	26⅛	—½
27	23	Tenneco	1.32	295	25½	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	
8⅝	5½	Tennec	wt A	51	6½	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+⅛
100½	89½	Tennec	pf5.50	12	94¾	94⅞	94¾	94¾	+¼
53½	37	Tesoro Pet		258	44½	45⅞	44½	45½	+1
36	29½	Texaco	1.66	921	34	34⅝	33¾	34¼	+⅜
35⅝	27¼	TexGasT	1.50	31	32	32⅝	32	32⅝	+1
52½	38	TexETrn	1.50	100	51½	52⅞	51½	52	+1⅝
35	26⅝	Tex G	pf1.50	2	31⅝	32	31⅝	32	+1¼
20¾	14¾	TexGlfInc	.60	169	16½	16½	16⅛	16½	+⅜
35	27¾	Texas Ind	1b	10	32	32	31½	31½	—⅝
190	117¼	TexasInst	.64	14	175½	177⅞	175½	177⅞	+1⅝
35⅝	27¾	TexOil Gs	.01	32	34½	35	34½	34¾	—⅛
29½	25¾	Tex Util		294	29½	29½	29	29½	—¼
24½	19	TexPLd	.52e	5	22	22	21⅝	21⅝	—⅝
29½	25¾	Tex Util		294	29¼	29½	29	29¼	—¼
35⅝	19¼	Textl Ind		310	20⅞	22¼	20⅞	22¼	+2
36⅝	30¼	Textron	.90	95	33¼	34½	33¼	34½	+1
46¾	39½	Textr	pf2.08	6	41⅝	42¼	41½	42¼	+¼
35¼	29⅝	Textr	pf1.40	10	32	32	32	32	—⅛
21⅛	15½	Thiokol	.40	98	19	19	18¾	18⅞	+⅛
83	59⅝	ThomBet	1.08	13	77¼	77¼	77	77	—½
34⅝	24¾	Thomin	.40b	25	25½	25¾	25½	25½	
49¼	31¾	ThomJW	1e	37	31⅞	33¼	31⅞	33¼	+1½
16⅝	12½	ThriftyDg	.37	7	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
35⅝	22⅝	TI Corp	1.32	9	26	25	25½	25¾	
37¼	26	TidewatM	.50	143	27½	27½	27⅛	27¼	—⅛
64¼	44⅝	Time Inc	1.50	4	47¼	47¼	47¼	47¼	+⅜
60½	46½	TimesMir	.52	182	58	58¼	57¼	58¼	+⅝
44¾	37⅝	Timken	1.80	18	37⅞	40⅛	39¾	39¾	—⅛
27	18½	TishRity	.40b	16	22	22½	22	22½	+¾
14⅝	9⅝	TobinP	.30e	2	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	
25⅝	16⅞	Todd Ship	.80	2	23¼	23¼	23	23	
31⅞	23⅛	Toledo E	1.84	20	25¼	25⅝	25¼	25⅝	+⅛
48½	35⅞	ToolRsh	2.51	51	35⅝	37⅞	35⅝	35¾	+½
18⅝	12¾	Tout Rol	.40b	39	15¼	16½	15⅝	15⅝	—⅜
79½	69½	Trane Co	.90	14	72¾	73½	72¾	72⅞	+⅛
48½	35½	Trans U	1.33	13	42¼	44	42¼	44	+⅞
59⅝	39⅝	Trans W	Air	957	48¼	49	43	48¼	+⅝
34	25½	TrnWAir	pf	2	29¾	30	29¾	30	
14⅞	10⅞	TransWd	Fin	10	11¾	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	+⅛
20½	16¼	Transmi	.55b	224	19½	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	+⅜
25¼	10¾	Transcon	.43	23	13¼	14½	13¼	13⅝	+⅝
47	33½	Travelrs	.84	148	39¾	40½	39½	39½	
57½	44½	Travelrs	pf 2	9	52½	52¾	51¾	52¾	
21⅛	13⅞	TravLdg	.25e	15	15½	15	15½	15⅛	+⅜
32⅝	27⅞	TriCon	2.25e	157	30⅝	30¾	30⅛	30½	
38⅝	36	TriCon	pf 2.50	4	36¼	36¼	36¼	36¼	—⅛
29½	27	TriSoM	2.31e	27	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	—⅛
20	14⅝	Triangl Ind	.60	11	16	16	16	16	+⅛
20½	19⅝	TriangP	.15e	115	21	21	20⅝	20⅝	—⅛
15⅝	12	Trinityin	.56	54	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+½
53¼	39¼	Tropicana		114	46⅝	46¾	45⅝	45⅝	—⅛
36⅝	30	TPW Inc	1	105	33¾	33⅞	33½	33⅝	+¼
82⅝	72¼	TRW	pf4.50	6	77½	77¾	77½	77½	+½
88½	77	TRW	pf4.40	2	82¼	82¼	82¼	82¼	
15½	11¼	TucsnGE	.78	175	13⅞	13⅞	13⅛	13⅞	
17	8⅝	Twent Cent		106	9½	10	9½	9⅞	+⅛
32⅞	24⅝	Tyler Corp		76	25	25½	24½	25¼	+½

U

1972 High	1972 Low	Stocks and Div.	In $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
54½	33⅝	UAL Inc		65	36⅞	37½	36⅞	37¼	+⅜
51¼	32½	UAL pf	4.40	10	37¼	37¼	37¼	37¼	+¼
28	21½	UARCO	1.10	29	21¼	21½	21¼	21½	+⅝
23⅞	17⅛	UGI Cp	1.32	12	19¼	19½	19¼	19½	—⅛
30	20¼	UMC Ind	.75	147	20¼	21	20¼	21	
15⅝	12½	Unarco	.40	15	12½	12½	12½	12½	
46	26⅞	Unil NV	2.25e	8	44	44	43¼	43¼	—½
		UnNV	fn2.25e	1	43¼	43¼	43¼	43¼	
45⅛	35¼	U Camp	1.08	15	41⅞	42½	41⅞	41⅞	—⅛
51	41¼	Un Carbide	2.10	149	49¼	49½	49¼	49½	+¼
41	35	UnCamr	1.26	143	41⅝	41⅞	41⅛	41¼	+¼
25½	10⅛	Union Corp		44	19½	17¼	17⅛	19¼	
19¾	16⅞	Un Elec	1.28	70	17⅛	17⅛	71	7⅛	1
92	84	Un El	pf6.40	230	85½	86½	85½	86½	
67	60	Un El	pf5.50	250	60½	60½	60½	60½	
54⅛	48	Un El	pf3.50	2180	48	48	48	48	
49¼	40	UOCal	pf2.50	49	45	47⅞	45	47	—1
63¼	48	Un Pac Cp	9	42	53⅝	53¼	53¼	53¼	+⅜
19½	9½	UnPac	pf.40	10	10	10¼	10	10¼	+¼
49⅛	29¼	Unionam	.80	52	40½	40½	40½	40½	+⅛
19¾	15¾	Uniroyal	.70	135	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	+⅜
108¾	100½	Uniroyal	pf 8	250	103¼	102¼	103¼	103¼	—⅜
29¾	8¾	Unishop	.20p	74	9⅛	9¼	8⅞	9	
43	28⅝	Unit Air	1.80	101	33¾	38⅞	33¾	38⅛	—1
15	10½	Unit Brands		51	12⅞	13⅝	12⅞	13½	+½
60⅞	50½	U Brd	pf3.20	2163	53½	59	59½	59	+½
17	15	U Brd	pf1.20	105	15¼	15⅝	15¼	15¼	
10⅛	9⅝	UnBrc	.70b	59	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
13¼	9½	Unit Fin	Cal	37	11⅞	12	11⅞	11⅞	+⅛
20⅛	15¼	Unit Gas	.80	101	20⅝	20¾	20⅝	20⅝	
30¼	27⅞	Un Illum	2.16	2	30	30¼	30	30¼	+¼
16¼	9½	Unit Ind	.22	5	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	—⅛
6⅞	6⅛	Unit In	pf.42	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
39⅝	30¼	Un Inns	.10e	12	36	36	36	36	—⅛
54½	43⅝	UnJersBks	2	10	53¼	54	53¼	53¼	+½
30⅝	21⅝	Unit MM	1.30	20	22½	22⅝	22⅞	22½	
18¼	11½	Un Nugt		139	12⅞	13½	12⅞	13½	+⅜
3⅞	2⅛	Unit PK	Min	8	2⅞	2½	2⅝	2½	
22¼	16⅞	Un Refing	.15	34	21¼	21⅞	21¼	21⅞	+⅛
48⅝	40½	US FidG	2.28	104	43	43⅛	42½	42⅞	—⅜
42⅞	29¾	US Finl	.05	13	30⅞	31	30⅞	30⅞	
37	31⅝	USForS	3.19e	5	33	33	32¾	32¾	—⅛
35½	27¾	US Freat	1.40	59	30½	30⅝	30¼	30⅝	+⅜
33½	24⅝	US Gyps	1.50	351	26	26⅝	25⅞	26¼	+⅝
37	23	US Hom	.06e	213	26	26	25½	25½	—½
28¼	20¼	US Indust	.62	101	21⅝	22¼	21⅝	22	+⅜d
30⅞	25¼	US Leasg	.20	102	30¾	31½	30¾	31½	+1
29¾	19½	US Shoe	.88	44	21	21⅛	20⅞	21⅛	+⅜
34¼	27⅝	US Steel	1.60	151	29¼	29½	29¼	29½	+⅛
26⅞	18	US Tobac	.62	23	20⅛	21	20½	20⅞	+⅛
20¼	16⅝	UniTel	1	90	19¾	19⅞	19¾	19⅞	+⅛
7¾	5	UniTel	wt	47	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
23⅛	23½	UnTel	pfl.37	6	26	26	26	26	+½
33⅝	29	U Leaf	1.56	16	33½	33¾	33½	33½	
25	15¼	Univ Oil	Pd	269	23⅞	24⅝	23⅞	24⅝	+⅝
27	19¼	UnivCig	.87f	99	14⅝	15	14⅝	14¾	
122¼	70½	Upjohn	1.60	177	118½	121⅛	118½	126¾	+2¾
20¼	14⅝	Uris Bldg	.40	51	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	—⅛
18¾	14¼	USM stp	.40	12	17½	17⅛	17½	17½	+⅛
31	26	USM	pf2.10	3	27¼	27⅞	27¼	27⅞	+⅛
86½	63¼	Utah Int	.84	62	74	75½	73⅝	75¼	+⅞
36¾	30	UtahPwL	2	23	33⅝	33¾	33½	33⅝	
31½	23⅝	UV Ind	1	74	26½	28¼	27⅝	27⅞	—⅛
24¾	20	UV Ind	pf1.26	2	22⅛	22⅛	21⅞	21⅞	+⅛

V

1972 High	1972 Low	Stocks and Div.	In $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
27¼	13⅛	Varian Assoc		299	21⅛	21¼	20⅞	21	—⅛
27½	19	VCA Corp	.40	21	20½	20¾	20½	20⅝	—⅛
27½	21¾	VCA Cp	pf.80	2	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	—1
42⅛	27⅝	Veeder	1.60	13	29¾	29⅞	29¾	29¾	+⅛
19½	12	VendoCo	.10e	10	16	16	15¾	15¾	—¼
30	27⅞	VF Corp	.55	6	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	—⅛
28½	15½	Viacom Inl		27	22¼	23	22¼	22¾	+½
24⅝	14⅝	VictComp	.50	77	21⅛	21¼	21	21	—¼
21¾	16⅝	VaElPw	1.12	353	18⅞	19½	18¾	19½	+½
104½	95½	Va EP	pf7.45	2500	100½	100½	100½	100½	
74¾	66	Va E&P	pf 5	2140	70½	70½	69½	69½	+¼
58	54	Va EP	pf4.04	2140	57	57	57	57	
34⅞	15	Vornado		183	17⅞	17⅞	17	17½	—½
27¼	17	VSI Corp	.48	7	25¼	25½	25¼	25¼	+⅛
28⅝	23	VulcMat	1.04	x18	27¼	27¼	27	27	—⅛
15⅛	11⅛	VWR Unit	.48	6	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	

W

1972 High	1972 Low	Stocks and Div.	In $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
45	35⅝	Wachova	.62	37	44	44⅝	44	44⅝	+⅜
35⅝	27⅛	WachRI	2.57e	13	31¼	31¼	30⅞	30⅞	—⅛
28	17⅞	Walgreen	1	35	17⅞	18	17⅞	18	+⅛
48⅛	41½	WalkrH1.20a		14	47½	47¾	47¼	47¾	+¼
26	27⅝	WallBusF	.40	11	22½	22½	22½	22½	—⅛
24	20⅛	WallMury	.60	11	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
43	33	Wang Labs		43	35⅞	40¼	35⅞	39⅞	—⅛
14⅝	8⅞	Ward Foods		76	9⅞	10½	9⅞	10½	+⅛
25	16⅞	Warnaco	.60	14	19⅝	19⅝	19	19¼	—⅜
22	16½	WarnerCo	.50	4	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	—⅛
50¼	31¼	WarnCom	.25	62	47	47	46¼	46¾	—⅛
100	63½	WarnC	pf1.25	4	93	93	93	93	
43	33⅞	WarnSwa	1	9	35	36½	36	36½	
26½	21⅞	Wash Gs	1.80	23	22⅝	22⅝	22⅛	22½	—⅛
18¾	14¼	WashSil	.80a	10	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
49¾	31½	WatkIn	Johns	1	43½	43½	43½	43½	
13½	10	Wayn Gos	.76	32	11¼	11⅛	11¼	11⅛	+⅛
7⅛	5	Wean Unit		1	5½	5½	5½	5½	
15	10½	Weathr	.17e	9	10⅞	10

American Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from preceding page.)

52 Wk High	52 Wk Low	Stocks and Div.	Sls. in 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Ch'ge
6⅝	5 1-16	Nor Cdn Oils	95	6¼	6½	6¼	6 5-16	
67	55½	N InPS pf4.25	2230	58¼	58¼	57¾	57¾	+ ⅛
22⅝	14	NNG Alob wt	184	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+1⅝
10⅝	6⅝	Novo Corp	9	8¼	8⅛	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
22⅝	12¼	Nuclear Data	93	18	19½	18	18⅝	+ ⅝
19⅝	7⅝	NumecOil Gs	13	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ¼

O

52 Wk High	52 Wk Low	Stocks and Div.	Sls. in 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Ch'ge
9⅝	6½	OEA Inc	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
37½	25½	Offshore Co	16	28⅝	29½	28⅝	29⅛	+ ½
30¼	21⅝	Ohio Brass 1	4	23⅝	24	23⅝	24	+ ½
40	37⅝	OKE Corp .80	83	39⅝	39⅞	39¼	39⅝	— ⅛
13⅝	6	Old Twn .21f	3	7⅝	7⅝	7	7	
10¼	5⅝	Olla Ind	10	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
4⅝	1⅝	OmegLTV wt	3	2	2	2	2	— ⅛
40	32½	Onan Co .16e	24	39¼	39⅝	39	39⅛	— ⅛
84½	53½	OOklep 3.22e	2180	55½	55½	55	55	—1⅛
13⅝	7¼	Originals .20	5	8½	8½	8¼	8⅝	
43⅝	31½	Oriole Home	74	34	34⅛	34	34⅛	+1¼
5⅝	2⅝	Ormond Ind	21	3	3	3⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
12¼	7	OSullivn .59	5	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
20⅝	19⅛	Outdr Sprt In	82	20	20⅝	22⅝	20	
23	19⅛	OverhdDr .21	5	21⅛	21½	21½	21½	+ ⅛
9⅝	4	Owens Secur	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
27⅝	16⅝	Over Ship Gr	12	22½	22½	22½	22½	+ ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Oxford Elec	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
7⅛	5⅝	OxfrdEl pf.56	2100	6	6	6	6	
16½	13⅝	OxfrdFst .34f	3	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
12⅝	6½	Ozark Airlin	291	7⅛	7⅝	7	7⅛	

P - Q

52 Wk High	52 Wk Low	Stocks and Div.	Sls. in 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Ch'ge
14	8⅝	P&A Indust	14	10⅝	11	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
14	8⅝	P&A Indust	14	10⅝	11	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
4½	2½	P&F Indust	15	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
4½	3	Pac Cst Prop	26	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
23	20⅝	PGE 6pf 1.50	21	20⅝	21	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
21⅝	18	PGE pf 1.37	3	18⅝	19	18⅝	19	+ ⅛
18⅝	16½	PG Rd pf1.25	8	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
16⅝	14⅝	PG 4.36pf1.09	3	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
32½	29½	PG 9.28pf2.32	2	32	30⅛	30	30⅛	+ ⅛
29⅝	26⅝	PG 8.36pf2.04	7	27	27	27	27	
31⅝	28⅝	PGE 9pf 2.25	1	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	+ ⅛
27	23⅝	PG 7.84pf1.96	1	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
12⅝	8⅝	Pachmk .28	13	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
62	55½	Pac Lt pf4.36	210	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝	+ ⅛
16⅝	14⅝	P NwTel 1.04	7	14⅝	15	14⅝	15	+ ⅛
46½	26	PacPetrm 58	35½	35⅝	35⅝	34½	34½	— ⅛
18⅝	13⅝	PacSvLn .26	7	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
21⅝	12½	P SwstAir wt	11	13	13⅛	13	13	
24	12	Pall Corp A	14	6⅝	6⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅝
14½	9½	Palomar Fin	9	9⅝	9½	9⅝	9½	+ ⅛
37⅝	14½	Palom Pt 1.50e	64	15⅛	15⅛	14⅝	15	— ⅛
23⅝	14⅝	PalomrMl wt	5	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
24	19	Pamida Inc	92	21⅛	22⅛	20⅝	21	— ⅝
5⅝	2⅝	Pantasote	19	3	3	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
12⅝	7½	ParkElc .41f	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
6⅝	4⅝	Parklin Hos	16	5	5	4⅝	5	— ⅛
20¼	12⅝	Parkwy Dist	11	17⅝	18⅛	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
4¼	1⅝	Parsons RM	29	22½	25	20⅝	25	+3
11⅝	5½	Pat Fash .24	20	6½	6½	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
19⅝	13⅝	Patagonia Co	26	17⅝	17⅝	17½	17⅝	+ ⅛
10⅝	5⅝	Pato CG .20e	14	8⅝	9	8½	8⅝	
24⅝	14⅝	Peel Elder	7	18½	18½	18¼	18½	
7⅝	4	Pemcor Inc	10	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
14⅝	9⅝	Penn Eng .60	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
15	12⅝	PennRIEs .90	21	12⅝	13⅛	12½	13⅛	— ⅛
29⅝	20⅝	PennTra .70a	5	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	22½	— ⅝
8⅝	4	Penob Shoe	5	4	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
3½	1⅝	Pentron Ind	22	2	2	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
19⅝	12⅝	Pepcomin .40	12	12⅝	13	12⅝	13	+ ⅝
29⅝	24⅛	PEPI Inc	12	25⅝	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅝
6⅛	4	Perini Corp	14	4½	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
20⅝	12⅝	Permanger	27	14⅝	14⅝	14½	14½	— ⅛
6⅝	2⅝	PhilCitl .Air	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
13⅝	2⅝	Phillips Scr	18	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
6⅝	3	Phoenix Sft	67	4⅝	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
21⅝	14⅝	Pic'n Pay Str	4	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
13⅝	8⅝	Pied Ind .24	2	9	9	9	9	
30½	21⅛	Pier 1 Imprt	56	26½	26½	26½	26½	— ⅛
13⅝	8	Pioneer Pas	3	10⅝	10½	10⅝	10½	
6⅝	4⅝	Pioneer Sys	9	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
30½	26⅛	PitTrey .60b	1	47½	47½	47½	47½	
46½	25	Plact Dv 1.20	1	46	46	46	46	— ⅛
17⅝	10	Plant Ind	11	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	Plaza Group	3	3⅝	3⅝	3½	3⅝	— ⅛
15⅝	7⅝	Ply Gem .20f	15	9⅛	9½	9⅛	9½	+ ⅛
27⅝	22⅝	PNB Mtg 2e	12	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
7½	3⅝	PNB MRI wt	31	3⅝	3⅝	3½	3½	+ ⅛
11⅝	6	Pneumo Scal	40	8	8½	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
5⅝	4⅝	Pneumo Dy	29	5	5	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
13⅝	6⅛	Polaron .621	20	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
21⅝	14⅛	Polych .95f	47	14⅝	14⅝	14	14⅛	— ⅛
9	6⅝	Polymer Cp	200	7	7	6⅝	6⅝	— ½
6⅝	4⅝	Pondrosa Sy	94	5⅝	6	5⅝	6	+1⅛
21⅝	8⅛	Potter Ind	25	11	11⅛	10⅝	11	
15⅝	10½	Prairie Oil	15	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅛	— ⅛
27	15⅝	Pratt Lamb	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
41½	32	Pratt L pf2.25	1	37	37	37	37	
5⅝	3⅝	Pratt Rd .20	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
30	11⅛	Prel Corp	48	12⅝	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	— ½
41⅝	37½	PrenHall .80	22	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	
13⅝	11	PresRit A .50	10	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11½	+ ½
27⅝	4⅝	Presley Dev	38	15⅝	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
11½	7⅝	Preston .28e	5	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
23⅝	18⅛	Prime Equit	11	19⅝	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
28⅝	8⅝	Proser Stl 1o	1	21	21	21	21	
9⅝	8⅝	Prov Gas .64	7	9	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
7⅝	4½	PrudRIE .21e	20	4½	4½	4⅛	4½	
35⅝	19⅝	Prud Bdg .24	1	23½	23½	23½	23½	— ⅛
5	2⅝	PrudFds .02p	5	2½	2½	2⅛	2⅝	
9⅝	1	Pubco Ptl .15	197	8	8½	8	8½	+ ½
16⅝	8⅝	Pulte Homes	16	9	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅝
22⅝	12½	PuntaGord 1e	12	12⅝	12⅝	12⅛	12½	— ⅛
18⅝	10	PurlnFash .20	101	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
15⅝	9½	PutnamSS .35	170	9½	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛

R

52 Wk High	52 Wk Low	Stocks and Div.	Sls. in 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Ch'ge
4⅝	3⅝	RAI Inc	4	3½	3½	3½	3½	
13⅝	9⅝	Rangers Ex	8	12⅝	12⅝	12	12	— ⅛
24⅝	13⅝	RangerO Can	23	21⅛	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
35⅝	27	Ransbrg .50	15	28⅝	28⅝	28½	28½	
7	4⅛	Rapid Am wt	63	4⅝	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
16⅝	7⅝	Rath Pack	5	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
11	5⅝	Ray Resrcs	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
12½	8⅝	Raym Pr .6	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
18⅝	11⅛	RB Indust	18	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
7	4⅝	Reading Ind	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
23⅝	17	Real El 1.40b	14	16⅝	17⅝	16⅝	17⅝	¼+
16½	11⅝	RitinCT 1.20e	10	12½	12½	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅝
69	30½	Recrion .20r	26	58½	59⅝	58½	59½	+1
4⅝	2⅝	Reeves Telec	9	3⅛	3⅛	3	3	
15	11	Rem Arm .80	6	12	12	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅝
5⅝	1⅝	RepNtbln wt	20	2	2	1⅝	1⅝	
54½	27	RepNatB NY	11	55⅝	53	52½	53	+ ⅛
84½	54⅝	ResrchCH .88	62	74½	74⅝	74½	74⅝	+ ⅝
9⅝	6⅛	Reserve OG	322	7⅝	8½	7⅝	7⅝	
10⅝	4⅝	ResortsInt A	42	5	5⅛	5	5⅛	
11⅝	5⅝	ResortsInt B	7	5⅝	6	5⅝	6	+1⅛
10⅝	4⅝	Resdav Assoc	40	5⅝	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
20	8⅝	Rex Noreco	35	9⅛	9⅛	8⅝	9	— ⅛
22	11⅛	RH Mod Svcs	15	13⅝	14½	13⅝	14½	+⅝
24⅝	14	Rible Prods	3	14⅝	15	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
11⅝	6⅝	Richford Ind	12	7	7	7	7	
21⅝	18⅝	Richfoods .20	55	19⅝	19	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
9⅝	7⅛	RicdArg Mns	4	8⅝	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅝
6⅝	2⅝	Riker Maxe	48	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
26	18	Riker pf.22	14	18	18	18	18	— ⅛
35½	14⅝	Riley Co	31	17⅝	17⅝	16⅝	16⅝	—⅝
25⅝	15⅝	RioAlgom .40	11	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
25	24⅝	RiodinAl .15e	10	24½	24½	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
6⅝	4⅝	RitfrFin .20b	8	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
17⅝	7⅝	Robinfech	61	19	19⅛	18⅝	19	
8⅝	5⅝	Roblin Ind	29	6⅛	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
16½	12⅝	Rockway .80	5	13½	13½	13½	13½	— ⅝
7	2½	Rockwd Cmp	23	2⅝	3	2½	3	+½
28⅝	15⅝	Rogelis Corp	5	22⅝	20⅝	20⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
20⅝	12⅝	Rolling Intl	22	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
11	5⅝	Rosco Telepr	5	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	3⅝	Rosenau Bro	1	4	4	4	4	
14½	9⅝	Rossmoor Cp	25	11½	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
8⅛	4	Rossmor wt	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
44½	31½	Rown Co .20e	7	42½	42½	41⅝	41⅝	—⅝
18⅝	9⅛	RowldPd .60f	29	16⅛	16⅛	16	16	— ⅛
14⅝	8⅝	Rowel Amer	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
6½	3⅝	Roy Busn .10b	22	3½	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
26½	12½	Royallnn .80f	21	17	17⅛	17	17	— ⅛
10½	5⅝	RoyPBch Col	8	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
29⅝	16⅛	RPS Prod .20	3	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	
4⅝	2½	RSC Indust	20	3	3	2⅝	2⅝	
8⅝	6	Ruddick .09e	2	6	6	6	6	
9½	7⅝	Rudick pf.56	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
11½	5⅝	Rupp Indust	11	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
6⅛	3⅝	Rusco Ind	70	4⅛	5⅛	4⅝	5	— ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	Russeks Inc	20	3⅝	4	3⅝	4	+ ½
9⅛	6⅛	Russell Alum	17	8⅝	9	8⅝	8⅝	
15	11⅛	RussMill .40p	14	11⅝	12⅛	11⅝	12⅛	+ ⅛
26⅝	24	RustCraft .20	2	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
34⅝	24⅛	Ryan Homes	112	25	25⅛	25	25⅛	
31⅝	22⅝	Ryder Sys wt	12	28	28	27½	28	— ⅛
12	3⅛	Ryerson Hay	9	11⅛	11⅛	11	11	— ⅛

S

52 Wk High	52 Wk Low	Stocks and Div.	Sls. in 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Ch'ge
36⅝	28⅝	Sabine R .44b	15	35⅝	36⅝	35⅝	35⅝	— ½
6½	3⅝	SafetranSy A	19	5½	5½	5	5	— ⅛
28⅝	21	StJohnsTr .62	70	23⅝	24½	23⅝	24⅛	+1
12⅝	7½	Salem Corp	7	9	9⅝	9	9	
43	28	Sambo Rest	27	38⅝	38⅝	38½	38⅝	+ ⅛
8⅝	6⅛	S Carlos .52e	42	6½	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
119½	111½	S BleG pf7.84	1	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	+ ⅛
107	101	SDigG pf7.87	1	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	— ⅛
37⅝	33½	SanJWW 1.93	5	34⅛	34½	34⅛	34½	+ ½
10⅝	7	Sanitas .12	21	7⅛	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
6⅝	3⅝	Sargent Ind	15	3⅛	3⅛	3½	3⅛	
9½	6⅛	Saturn Airwy	27	7½	8	7⅝	7⅝	+ ½
8⅝	5⅛	Savoy Ind	12	5⅝	6	5⅝	6	
12	7⅝	Schmitt A	12	7⅝	7⅝	7⅛	7½	— ⅛
5⅝	3⅝	Schiller Ind	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
6½	3½	Science Mgt	28	4½	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
11½	8⅝	Scient Atlan	6	10½	10½	10½	10½	
19⅝	8	Scottex Corp	53	9⅝	11⅛	9⅝	10⅝	+1½
29½	24⅝	Scottys Hom	51	31⅛	31⅛	29	29⅛	—2⅛
11½	7	ScrivEcog .30	2	9	9	9	9	
18⅝	13½	Scurry Rain	26	14⅝	15⅛	14⅝	15	+ ⅛
26⅝	10⅝	Sea Containr	28	23⅝	24	22⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
9⅝	7⅝	Seabrook .12r	14	12⅛	12⅛	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	Sealectro Cp	2	3½	3⅝	3½	3½	
15⅝	11⅝	Sears Ind .44	2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
15⅛	11	Season All	7	11⅛	11⅛	10½	10⅝	— ⅛
13	14	SecMtg .16e	60	14⅝	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	— ½
6	3⅛	SecMtg In wt	29	3½	3⅝	3½	3½	+ ⅛
16⅛	9⅝	SelasCorp .27	6	10	10⅛	10	10⅛	— ⅛
18⅛	9½	SeligLatz .68f	8	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
25⅝	7⅝	Semtech .34f	70	25⅛	25⅝	24	24⅝	— ⅝
5	1⅝	Sequoyah Ind	44	2½	2½	2⅛	2½	
25	13½	Service Cp In	14	15⅝	15⅝	15½	15½	
13⅝	10½	Servisco	15	10½	10⅝	10½	10½	— ⅛
11	5⅝	Servo Corp	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
29⅝	19½	Servotr 1.37t	1	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
14½	9⅝	SGL Ind .48f	11	11½	12	11½	12	+ ½
4½	2⅝	Shaer Shoe	4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
10⅝	5	Shatick Dern	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
26	18½	Shaw Indust	19	19½	19½	18⅝	18⅝	— ½
19⅝	9⅝	ShelterR .05e	3	14	14½	14	14⅛	
17	12⅝	ShendCp .71f	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
23⅝	14⅝	Shenandh Oil	19	17⅛	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	+ ⅛
65	42⅝	Sherwod Med	4	56⅛	56½	56	56	+ ⅛
27½	22⅝	ShulmnTr En	7	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
18½	11⅝	Sierra P Ind	24	11⅝	12	11⅝	12	+ ⅝
22½	14	Sierracin Cp	2	16½	16½	16½	16½	+ ⅛
15½	7⅝	Sigma Instr	3	11	11	10⅝	10⅝	
13⅝	9⅝	Signet Co .40	17	12⅝	12½	12⅝	12½	— ⅛
42½	25⅝	SikesCp A .20	7	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅛
7⅝	4⅝	SimcoSt .20b	20	5⅛	5½	5⅛	5½	+ ½
10⅝	6⅝	Simplicity .41f	7	7	7	7	7	
14½	7½	SimpTex Wire	57	8	8⅛	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅝
6½	2⅝	SilKin SmRfg	4	3½	3½	3½	3½	
9⅝	16⅛	Sky Chy. Strs	5	16	16⅛	15⅝	16⅛	
8½	5	SMD Ind .28i	4	5	5	5	5	— ⅛
16	8⅝	Sallron .05	41	9½	9⅝	9½	9½	— ½
23⅝	12⅛	Sender Brdct	27	12⅝	12⅝	12½	12⅝	— ⅛
9⅝	6	Sorg Paper	19	7	7	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
51⅛	23½	Soundesign	35	25⅝	27	25⅝	26⅝	+ ⅛
11½	7	Sonic Co .64e	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
28	21½	SCEOr pf1.50	2550	23½	23½	23½	23½	
22	19	SC 5.5pf 1.45	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛

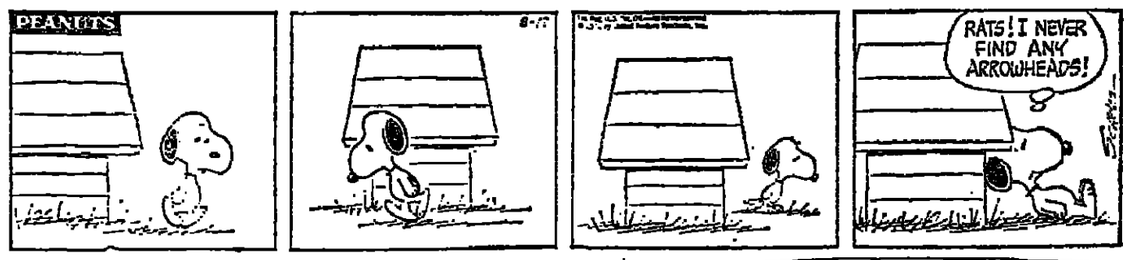
Mutual Funds

NEW YORK (AP) —The following quotations, supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., are the prices at which these securities could have been sold (net asset value) or bought (value plus sales charge) Friday.

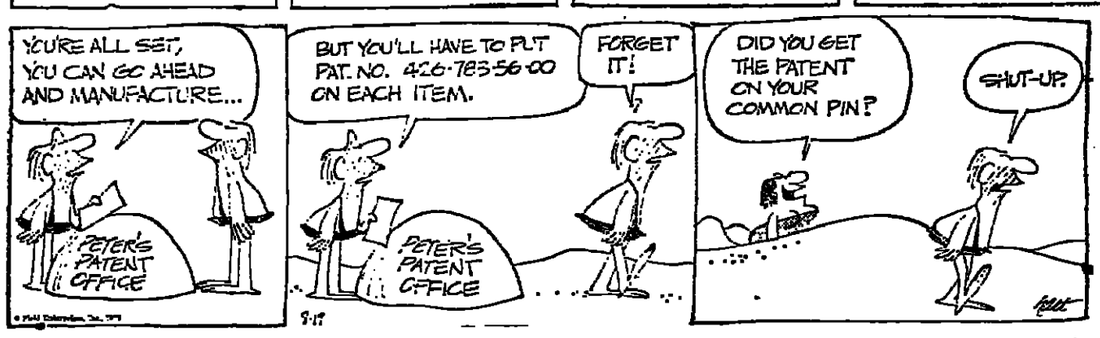
	Bid	Ask
AGE Fnd	6.38	6.44
Aberdn	2.93	N.L.
Admiralty Funds:		
Growth	6.31	6.92
Incom	4.20	4.62
Insur	11.02	12.12
Advisrs	5.02	5.49
Aetna F	11.73	12.78
Aiduture F	15.75	N.L.
AllAm Fd	.95	1.04
Allstate	14.76	15.87
Alpha	15.95	17.43
Amcap	7.25	7.92
Am Diver	11.35	12.40
Am Equity	6.06	6.64
Amer Express:		
Capit	9.57	10.46
Income	9.21	10.07
Invest	9.08	9.92
Stock	9.77	10.65
Stock	8.89	9.83
Am Grth	6.34	6.93
Am Invs	5.88	N.L.
Am Mutl	9.53	10.42
AmN Gth	3.63	3.97
Anchor Group:		
Capit	8.63	9.68
Grwth	15.76	12.57
Income	8.24	9.03
Vent	9.30	10.41
Wash N	14.88	16.34
Astron	5.00	5.46
Audax Fd	13.35	14.59
Axe Houghton:		
Fnd A	5.68	6.17
Fnd B	8.10	8.80
Stock	6.45	7.05
Scien	5.42	5.89
BLC Grth	12.74	14.14
Babson	11.54	N.L.
Bayrk Fd	8.61	9.41
Bayrk Gr	6.46	7.06
Beacn Hil	12.18	N.L.
Beacn In	15.39	N.L.
Berg Ken	12.68	N.L.
Berg Gth	6.14	6.77
Bondstk	6.36	6.84
Bost Fdn	10.37	12.43
Brwn Fd	4.24	4.63
Bullock Calvin:		
Bullck	15.59	17.49
Candn	23.15	25.38
Divid	4.04	4.43
NatW S	10.83	11.86
NY Vnt	13.25	14.51
Burnh Fd	14.23	N.L.
Bus Mgt	7.13	7.77
CG Fund	12.53	13.55
Cepam	8.26	9.05
Capit Gth	3.50	3.84
Capit Sh	6.71	7.35
Cap Trin	15.23	16.70
Century Sh	13.93	16.32
Channing Funds:		
Balan	12.24	13.38
Bond	9.25	10.60
Com St	1.73	1.89
Grwth	6.69	7.64
Incom	7.63	8.34
Speci	7.56	8.47
Vent	15.22	16.67
Chase Gr Bos:		
Fund	12.27	13.41
Frt Cap	9.61	10.55
Shrh'd	9.15	10.03
Speci	10.49	12.55
Chemicl	11.53	12.60
Colonial:		
Convrt	11.67	
Equity	42.55	4.67
Fund	17.17	12.22
Grwth	7.21	7.90
Incom	10.15	11.09
Vent	5.77	6.31
Co'u Grth	17.77	N.L.
Cwith AB	1.33	1.49
Cwith C	1.67	1.80
Comp Gr	7.82	8.55
Comp As	6.45	7.07
Comp Co	6.93	7.59
Comp Bd	unavail	
Comp Fd	unavail	
Concord	unavail	
Cons Inv	12.62	12.87
Constel G	6.56	7.17
Cont Mut	9.16	N.L.
Cont Gth	10.49	10.88
Corp Ldr	16.23	17.76
Ctry Cap	15.98	17.27
Crn WDiv	6.17	6.74
Crn WDal	7.93	8.72
Davge Fd	17.15	N.L.
deVegh	70.56	N.L.
Delaware Group:		
Decat	11.87	12.97
Delaw	12.04	14.25
Delta	8.05	8.83
Dir Cap	7.85	8.60
Dodg Cox	17.28	N.L.
Drexel

هكذا من الاصل

PEANUTS

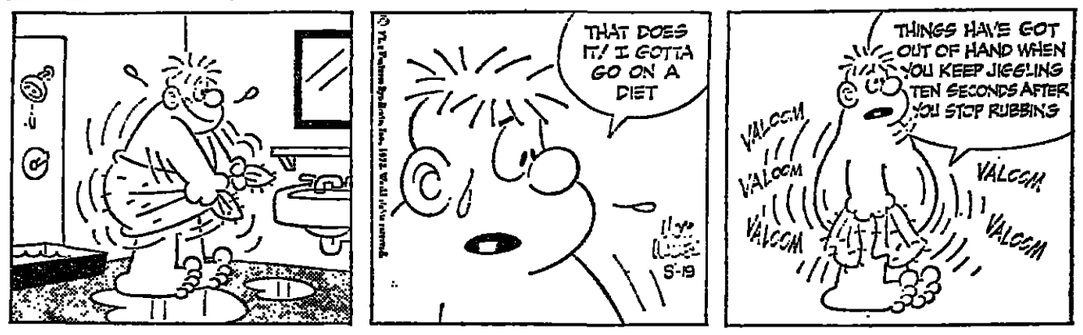


B.C.



LI'L ABNER

BEETLE BAILEY



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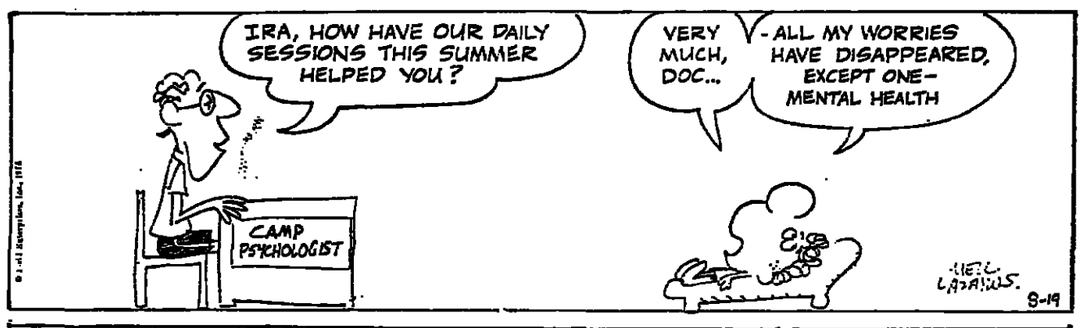

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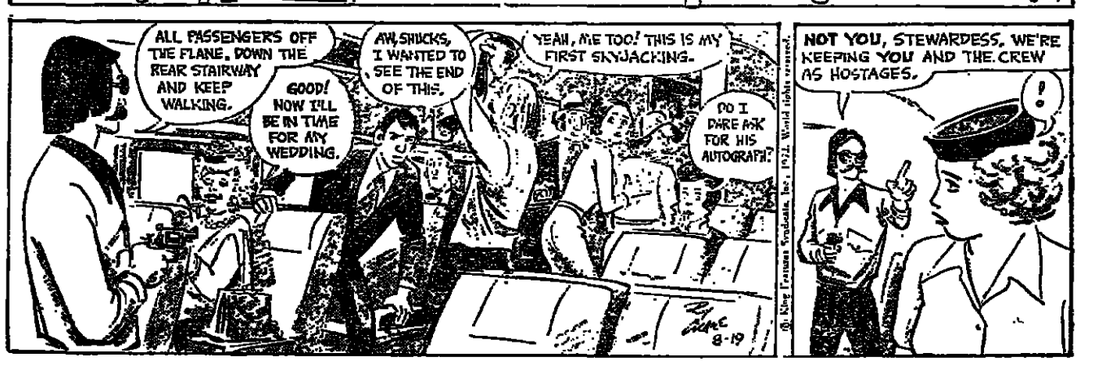

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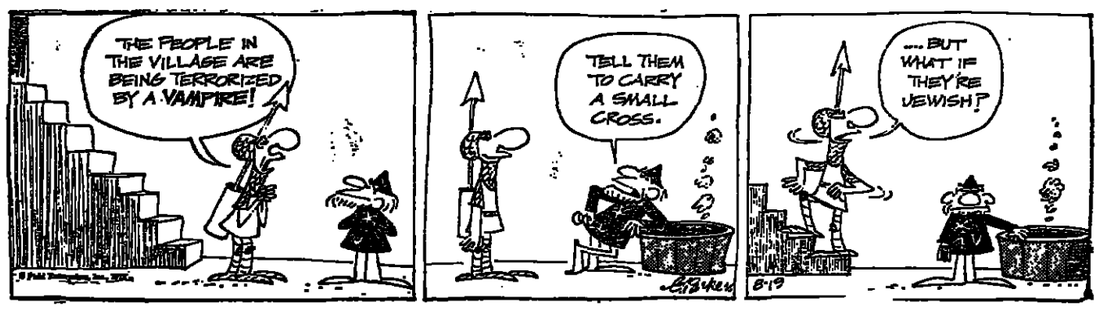
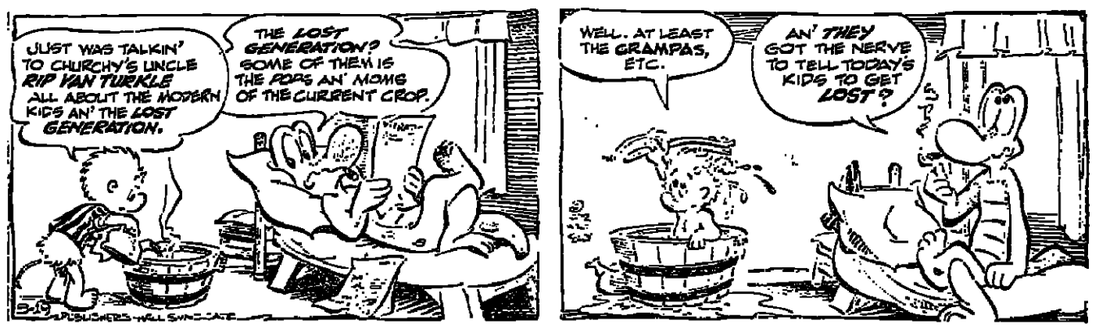


REX MORGAN M.D.

POGO



RIP KIRBY

BLONDIE

DENNIS THE MENACE

"FUNNY HOW YA NEVER THINK MUCH ABOUT SALT... UNTIL YOU FORGET TO BRING SOME."

JUMBLE® — that scrambled word game

BY HENRI ARNOLD and BOB LEE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

KRUMY

REFAT

SAMTIG

DYLOUB

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumbles: ABBOT QUAIL BECOME RUBBER

Answer: *Where no latitude is allowed*—AT THE EQUATOR

BOOKS

UNDER THE GUNS New York 1775-1776

By Bruce Bliven jr. 397 pps. Harper & Row

Reviewed by Thomas Lask

IN "Under the Guns," Bruce Bliven jr. has taken a small segment of the history of the American Revolution and turned it into a highly readable, witty, frequently funny and always absorbing chronicle. Without underlining, capital letters or expository summaries, he has shown the state of mind and attitude of the people of New York City to the problem of separation from Britain in the months before July, 1776. His is history made out of small things, bits and pieces mostly, few significant in themselves. But all contribute to our understanding of the reluctance of a people to take that final step of breaking away from the mother country. It wasn't, as might be supposed, always a matter of prudence. Except for the convinced Tories on one side and the out-and-out radicals on the other, a good many people were doubtful of mind and even more doubtful as to how to proceed. Most New Yorkers resented British taxation and import duties (at least in the forms in which they were imposed) and resented Britain's high-handed ways with the colonies. But though they wanted redress, they couldn't quite see independence as the way of achieving it. Most of them still distinguished between the king and his ministers. It took Tom Paine's "Common Sense" to make them realize that maybe the king had to go too.

In the meantime, in the months covered by this book, June, 1775, to July, 1776, New York officials, the Provincial Congress and the ordinary citizen carried on as before. The results were sometimes weird. A couple of English warships were anchored offshore and the town, huddling at the tip of Manhattan, felt exposed and vulnerable. The city people knew that they could be blasted and burned to smithereens. So the town fathers acted to keep things as normal as possible. On the other side, the provincial governor, William Tryon, a civilized man and well liked by those he governed, did not want to provoke hostilities either and preferred to look away when he saw crown rights violated. His behavior was in sharp contrast to that of, say, Gov. Dunmore of Virginia.

When the British storehouse was looted of arms and supplies, when the king's cannon, with much noise and greater effort, was removed by the colonists to a place the colonists thought safer for themselves, the response of the governor was mild. In return his ships were continually supplied with food, water and other necessities. Visitors were allowed on board and the amenities were observed. In the process the governor learned a great deal from Tory adherents about the defenses of the town and the number of troops stationed there. He was even able to recruit soldiers who were to join the loyalist ranks wh arrived.

The members of Congress who look interests of the co discover and isolat pathizers, but the n sympathy was so man could sign a support for colonia and remain Tory in Many such men di honesty. In fact so or three times.

Nevertheless, so the participants liberties that when who had been disq Provincial Congres of its committees, and thrown into unstable Gen. Ch fired off a broad that such an in rageous, that his not merit such tre was the victim of of military power, expected New Yo Congress to do s it. It did. Eve set free.

This laissez-fair after shooting h have been human very sensible, a Israel Putnam a the city against British force an it, he let out su put an end to th deed, behind the British had been were all kinds even some men ington's own gua One man was ha able activity.

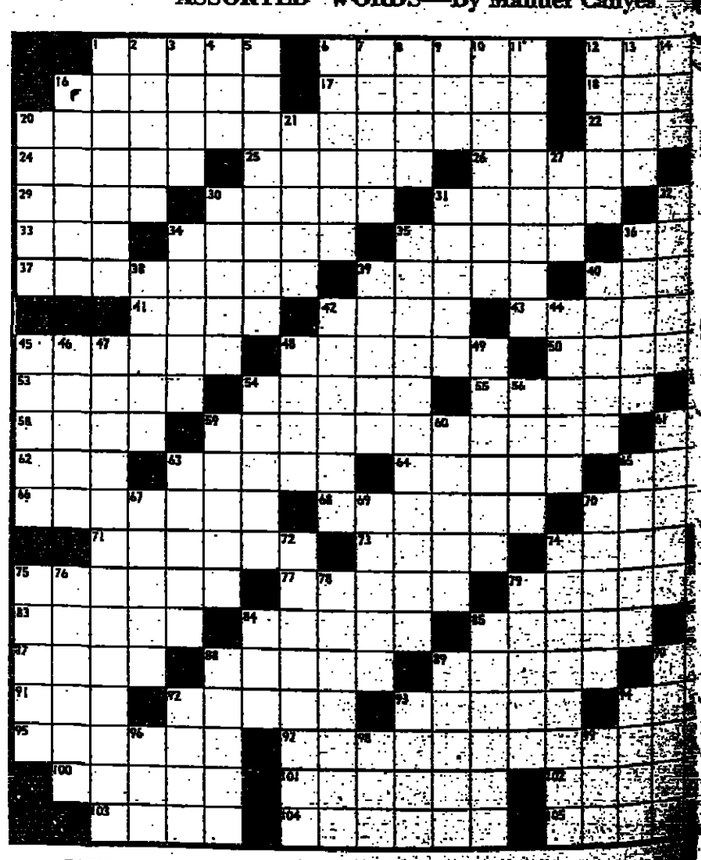
The point is was a colony that ed into acceptin When the vote Declaration cam abstained. Rea could not absta concert with th at the same tin finally joined th makes their sta derstandable.

He humanizes sense that he de it reveals itself of men, not in tions. And he history contemp ing the geograp those years int districts we kn realize, for ex small New York of the 18th ce may have seeme olis to inhabita alike. Again a account he make the action al and squares we very names of (Rivington, D Van Wyck, amo come down to m names. It ma close, intimate appealing.

Thomas Lask critic at The N

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

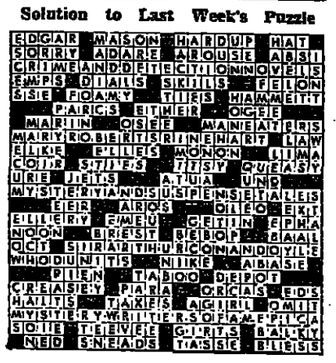
ASSORTED WORDS—By Manuel Canyes



ACROSS
1 Rhythms
6 Suffers in a way
12 Music passage
16 Pacific island group
17 Seed coats
18 Reefify
20 Certain family men
22 Caged
24 Water passage
25 Strange
26 Physician
28 Island land: Abbr.
29 Bagnold
30 Kills time
31 Eastern church areas
32 Young one
33 They, in Paris
34 Inter —
35 Nature writer
36 Poet Matthew
37 Solon, for one
39 Opera voices
40 Calif. city
41 P.I. natives
42 Shoe part
43 Most boring
45 Panicky
46 Spars
50 Insect molting stages
53 Yarns
54 Germ cell
55 Bamboo and rattan
57 Miss Murray
58 Jejune
59 Actors' output
61 Play a loggers' game
62 Columbia, in anthem
63 Kind of fence
64 Legal wrongs
65 Skirt strip
66 Kind of triangle
68 Boy's hockey game
70 Adores et al.
71 In an orderly way
73 Takes back as one's words
74 Direction
75 Surgeon's finale
77 Gets as due
79 Amazes
83 Obliterate
84 Inkies
85 Church areas
86 Bind: Scot.
87 Fruit-cake filler
88 Ord and Knox
89 Snooped
90 Texas flag feature
91 Black bird
92 "Home, Sweet Home" author
93 Heathen
94 Boy, in Bonn
95 Of a metallic element
97 Poles apart
100 Fragrant seed
101 Pearly shells
102 Allow
103 Law: Abbr.
104 Viscid
105 Word in a Jane Austen title

DOWN
1 Somewhat like Witt
2 Urged on
3 Sahl
4 Hawaiian dish
5 —— res
6 Gawks
7 Wife of Zeus
8 Tennis star
9 Map abbr.
10 Archery items
11 Steed-shaped cartilage
12 May and Ann
13 Augury
14 Haunt
15 Winter dosage
16 Songbird
19 Asian tree
20 Vandalized treasure
21 Finger infection
23 Stone: Prefix
27 Swedish district
30 21-book poem
31 Harass
32 Whitecap
34 Pays up
35 Frogs, toads, etc.
38 One of the media
39 Like some owls
39 Canton of Norway
40 French brandies
42 Rungs
44 Melon features
45 Type of coach
46 Printing mark
47 Sustaining processes
48 Blemish
49 "... the whips and —— of time"
51 Peep show
52 Betrays
54 Mishandle, as beans
56 Pretentious
59 Outpouring
60 Habits
61 African native
63 Kind of drum
65 Harlem street
67 Eponymic ... in a way
69 First third of a feud
70 Spelled
72 Desire
74 Fortunes
75 City on the Meuse
76 Muse
78 Wingless
79 Of heart
80 V.I.P.
81 Rumble
82 Berlin's river
84 Table
85 Fleet of ships
88 Bezel

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle



هكذا من الاصل

Wins His 20th Game

ton Makes Phillies rld-Beaters Again

By William Eisen

PHIA, Aug. 18 (WP). ander Steve Carlton Philadelphia Phillies i champions for a

with his teammates mselves and 42,655 ing encouragement, ame the National 20-game winner this defeated the Cin- 8-4.

y, Carlton's 15th over the only team efeated this year. es, baseball's worst when Carlton starts, enthusiasm at bat three Cincinnati 16 hits.

unbelievable," said was acquired in a t. Louis last winter. several ovations e night as he fan- ift his total for the tops in the majors. services reported scores:

s 4, Pirates 2

les, Wes Parker hit triple in the sixth ored on Bobby Va- ese bunt to lead

Los Angeles to a 4-2 victory over Pittsburgh.

Houston 17, Montreal 5

Lee May drove in four runs with two homers and Doug Rader and Cesar Cedeno added one each to lead Houston to a 17-5 road victory over Montreal. Despite the slaughter, Astro starter Jerry Reuss lasted only one inning and the victory went to reliever George Culver.

Padres 3, Cardinals 2

Nate Colbert drove in two runs, one of them with his 34th home run of the season, to lead San Diego to a 3-2 home victory over St. Louis.

Cubs 2, Giants 1

A two-run homer by Jose Cardenal in the third inning gave Chicago a 2-1 road victory as Milt Pappas gained his third straight triumph by stopping the San Francisco attack, which had produced 23 runs and 26 hits in the first two games of the series.

Twins 2-7, Tigers 12,6

In the American League, Rich Reese's sacrifice fly scored the tie-breaking run in the 10th inning as Minnesota beat Detroit, 7-6, for a split of their doubleheader. Detroit pounded Jim Perry for seven runs in the second inning and Woodie Fryman pitched his third successive complete-game triumph as the Tigers clobbered the Twins, 12-2, in the first game at home and moved within a half game of Baltimore.

Angels 6, Indians 2

In Cleveland, Lee Stanton hit two home runs and Bob Oliver hit another for all the California runs in a 4-2 victory over Cleveland. Andy Messersmith, who went the distance for the fourth time, picked up his third victory against seven losses.

Red Sox 4, Rangers 3

Reggie Smith hit a three-run homer in the eighth inning leading Boston to a 4-3 road victory over Texas. The Red Sox, behind Marty Pattin's pitching, moved within three games of first.

ague Standings

CAN LEAGUE

ern Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
	60	52	.536	—
	60	52	.537	1/2
	58	53	.523	1 1/2
	56	54	.500	3
	52	60	.464	8
	43	69	.384	17

ern Division

	66	46	.589	—
	65	46	.586	1/2
	63	51	.533	6 1/2
	54	56	.491	11
	51	61	.455	15
	45	67	.405	21

day's Results

altimore 1.
as 3.
Minnesota 2, T.
Cleveland 2.

day's Games

Texas, night.
cago, night.
Detroit, night.
Kansas City, night.
Baltimore, night.
eveland, night.

NAL LEAGUE

ern Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
	69	42	.622	—
	59	50	.541	9
	59	54	.522	11
	53	57	.482	15 1/2
	50	60	.455	18 1/2
	42	69	.375	27

ern Division

	68	43	.613	—
	64	50	.561	5 1/2
	59	51	.536	8 1/2
	53	63	.452	18
	51	64	.443	19
	44	67	.396	24

sday's Results

Atlanta 1.
n Francisco 1.
9, Cincinnati 4.
Montreal 5.
St. Louis 2.
4, Pittsburgh 2.

day's Games

New York, night.
Montreal, night.
Philadelphia, night.
San Diego, night.
San Francisco, night.
ames scheduled.)

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OF MEDICAL TREATMENT AND RESEARCH

Monzon to Box Dane for Title

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 18 (Reuters).—Carlos Monzon, relying on the explosive punching power that has destroyed four previous challengers, is expected to retain his world middleweight boxing title against Denmark's Tom Bogs here tomorrow night.

Monzon, a 30-year-old Argentine, will be making his fifth defense of the title he won from Nino Benvenuti in November, 1970. No challenger has yet lasted the 15-round championship distance against him.

But Bogs, the 28-year-old former European middleweight and lightheavyweight champion, says he is not overawed by the champion's reputation.

Between 15,000 and 20,000 fans are expected for the fight.

Bedford Quits Training Site For Privacy

LONDON, Aug. 18 (AP).—David Bedford, the storm center of British track, quit his Olympic training camp in Switzerland and went into hiding near London today.

Bedford, European record holder for the 5,000 and 10,000 meters and Britain's brightest track hope for a gold medal in Munich, disappeared after disputes with athletic officials and newsmen. He was also reported to be suffering from an upset stomach.

A family source said he had slipped into Britain and was planning to continue his Olympic practice privately.

Officials had warned the 22-year-old Bedford that he might be dropped from the Olympic squad. This came after allegations that he fired an airgun shot that just missed a team colleague at the St. Moritz training camp.

Several members of the team were reported to have ignored Bedford since the incident. Earlier, he asked to be allowed to train separately, but was turned down.

At his best, Bedford gives the impression of being able to beat any distance star in the world. But he has often failed on big occasions, including the last European championships at Helsinki.

Arthur Gold, chief of the British Olympic squad, made several telephone calls during the night to Zurich and Munich in a bid to locate the missing runner. Later he said Bedford would probably be allowed to complete his Olympic practice here.

Dave Bedford

Hewitt Displays His Temper And Skill in Canadian Tennis

TORONTO, Aug. 18 (UPI).—South Africa's Bob Hewitt, loudly jeered for his conduct, defeated Ivan Molina of Colombia yesterday to advance to the quarterfinals of the Canadian Open tennis championship.

The sixth-seeded Hewitt, who kicked a chair and bounced a few balls into the crowd, turned back Molina, 6-7, 6-4, 7-5, coming back from 0-3 in the final two sets.

Hewitt explained his behavior by saying he was "physically pooped," following the U.S. Clay Court championships in Indianapolis, where he won both the singles and doubles crowns.

Hewitt was loudly booed by the crowd on almost every occasion, and he admitted, "I deserved that trash from them."

Faces a Rhodesian

Hewitt goes against unseeded Andrew Pattison of Rhodesia in a quarterfinal match. Other quarterfinal match-ups have Patrick Proisy of France against Guillermo Vilas of Argentina, Jiro Val Velasco of Colombia against Jaime Fillol of Chile and Adriano Panatta of Italy against top-seeded Ilie Nastase of Romania.

Valasco beat Patricio Cornejo of Chile, 6-3, 6-2; Fillol topped Charles Owens of the United States, 7-6, 7-5; Proisy ousted Japan's Jun Iamiwazumi, 6-2, 6-1; Panatta stopped Roscoe Tanner of the United States and Nastase beat Anand Amrithraj of India, 6-3, 6-1.

In women's quarterfinals, Margaret Court of Australia, second seeded to Evonne Goolagong, turned back Andrée Martin of Canada, 6-1, 6-2.

Miss Goolagong ousted Pat Walkden-Pretorious of South Africa, 6-3, 6-3 and Virginia Wade of England beat Natalie Fuchs of Italy, 4-6, 7-5, 6-2.

In doubles, Miss Goolagong and Mrs. Court, top-seeded, won, 7-5, 6-0, over Sally Hudson-Beck of Rhodesia and Sue Minford of Ireland in a semifinal while Linda Tuero of the United States and Miss Wade scored, 6-2, 6-1, over Brenda Kirk and Mrs. Walkden-Pretorious in the other.

Newcombe Wins in Texas

FORT WORTH, Texas, Aug. 18 (AP).—Top-seeded John Newcombe blasted Jeff Borowiak, 6-2, 6-3, to lead four Australians into the quarterfinals of the Colonial National Invitation tennis tournament yesterday.

In other matches, Ken Rosewall defeated Gerald Battrick of England, 6-1, 6-2, Tony Roche edged Charlie Pasarell, 7-6, 7-5, and John Alexander scored a 7-6, 6-4 victory over Nikki Pilic of Yugoslavia.

Second-seeded Arthur Ashe beat Ray Ruffels, 6-2, 6-2, Marty Riessen overwhelmed Cliff Richey, 6-3, 6-2, Tom Okker edged Bob Carmichael, 2-6, 7-5, 6-2, and Graham Stilwell of England beat Rob Maud of South Africa, 6-4, 6-2.

Some Black U.S. Athletes Hint At Joining Boycott of Olympics

By Bernard Kirsch

MUNICH, Aug. 18 (IHT).—A group of black American athletes, who came here with only gold medals on their minds, may follow the footsteps of their "African brothers" away from the Olympics.

In an ambiguous but ominous statement released today in the Olympic Village, the black American track stars said:

"In light of the Rhodesian acceptance into the Games, the U.S. black athletes now in the Olympic Park believe it imperative to take a stand concerning the issue. We denounce Rhodesia's participation and if they are allowed to compete, we will take a united stand with our African brothers."

And that stand is spelled boycott.

Opening in Week

As of this morning, 11 African nations said that they would boycott the 20th Olympic Games—scheduled to open a week from tomorrow—if "the rebel government Rhodesia" is allowed to participate.

Although the United Nations has sanctioned Rhodesia for its racial policies, the German Olympic organizing committee and the International Olympic Committee have said it is all right—with certain conditions—for the Rhodesians to compete here. They must compete under the British flag, as they did in 1964 in their last Olympics, and "God Save the Queen" must be played should there be a Rhodesian victory.

Last week, two African countries, Tanzania and Sierre Leone, announced that they are boycotting the Games. There was no monumental reaction because the Olympics, and television money, would not be dented.

Soon, Ethiopia and then Kenya, a dominant force in track and field, left, but still the IOC, led by Avery Brundage, held fast and said that Rhodesia would stay. Egypt will announce its decision soon and Pakistan is thinking it over.

The IOC agreed to allow Rhodesia's entrance although its team was banned from entering Mexico on "rebel pessports" in 1968 and thus did not compete in the Games.

Issue Revived

After Africa's Supreme Council for Sports again raised the issue several weeks ago, the IOC said that the Rhodesians would just have to show their Olympic identification cards, and not passports, to enter West Germany, and that their official team title would be "Southern Rhodesia"—the country's name before it unilaterally declared independence from Britain in 1967 rather than grant a governing role to its overwhelming black majority.

The statement today by the black Americans was not signed. It was not the first Olympic manifestation of black power.

In the 1968 Games, the American blacks, besides causing a stir with their speed, disturbed the protocol of the Olympics as Tommie Smith and John Carlos—who finished first and third in the 200 meters—gave the raised-fist black power salute after receiving their medals on the podium as several million people watched on television.

Four more black Americans, Ron Freeman, Larry James, Vince Mathews and Lee Evans—wore black socks while winning the 400 relay.

Today's statement first became known late in the afternoon when it was released to a broadcaster of the American Broadcasting Company, which is televising the Olympics back to the United States. There has been no firm IOC reaction yet. The IOC has its grand opening session, in a theater in downtown Munich, tomorrow night.

Although the IOC said it would not be forced by a show of power into changing its stand on Rhodesia, the Americans' statement—while it did not use the word "boycott" and while it spoke for less than a majority of the American group, which will be coming in the next three days—plus pressure from television people who stand to lose substantial investments, may cause a bit of a stir.

If not, the 20th Olympic Games may be an all-white affair, except for six confused black Rhodesians.

United Press International

UP AND OVER—In perhaps the only track action they will see in Munich because of the African Olympic boycott, three Kenyans swept to victory in the 3,000-meter steeplechase at the Hanns-Braun memorial meet. Ben Jipcho (267) was first, Amos Biwott (272) was second and Kip Keino (266) was third. All were favored in events at the Olympics.

Rams to Give Ailing Gabriel A Workout in NFL Exhibition

NEW YORK, Aug. 18 (UPI).—Roman Gabriel will find out this weekend how far he's come back since his lung collapsed.

Tommy Prothro, head coach of the Los Angeles Rams, says that Gabriel will be the starting quarterback tomorrow when his club takes on the Oakland Raiders in a National Football League pre-season game. Gabriel suffered a collapsed lung on the opening day of practice three weeks ago and has been rebuilding his stamina slowly.

"I haven't been aware of the lung problem the last four or five days," Gabriel said. "I feel I'm getting the wind capacity I had before the injury. I think everything's going to be all right."

Prothro hopes so. His two reserve quarterbacks—veteran Jerry Rhome and John Walton, a taxi-squad rookie—have thrown seven interceptions in the two pre-season contests Gabriel has missed.

Big Pass Rushers

Prothro has not decided how long Gabriel, always one of the league's top passers, will play against the Raiders, a hard pass-rushing team, but it will probably be no longer than a half.

There is a full schedule this weekend. Minnesota is at Buffalo and Washington is host to Philadelphia tonight. In other games, tomorrow, San Francisco is at San Diego, Miami is at Cincinnati, Denver is at St. Louis, Houston is host to Green Bay, Atlanta is host to Pittsburgh and Dallas is at New Orleans.

On Sunday, the New York Jets and New York Giants meet at New Haven, Conn., Detroit takes on Cleveland at Ann Arbor, Mich., and Chicago is at New England. Baltimore is at Kansas City in a Monday night game.

Cowboys Trade For Concannon

CHICAGO, Aug. 18 (UPI).—The Chicago Bears traded a quarterback, Jack Concannon, to the Dallas Cowboys of the National Football League yesterday.

The Bears obtained Bob Asher, an offensive tackle formerly of Vanderbilt, who was playing his second year with the Cowboys; Bill Line, a rookie defensive tackle from Southern Methodist, and the second Dallas draft choice in the 1973 draft.

Dallas needed a quarterback because Roger Staubach suffered a separated right shoulder last week. Dan Reeves, a coach, had been pressed into service as a back-up to Craig Morton.

Aaron, Schlee Leading in Golf In Massachusetts

SUTTON, Mass., Aug. 18 (NYT).—Tommy Aaron, a former Canadian Open champion, and John Schlee shared the opening-round lead yesterday in the $200,000 U.S. Industries Classic with 67s, as ailing Lee Trevino carded a 74.

Trevino, showing the effects of a weekend influenza attack, was escorted by marshals to a waiting car after finishing his round at the Pleasant Valley Country Club here. "I'm going to get some rest and go to bed," said the British Open champion.

With a first prize of $40,000 at stake, Trevino is here trying to close the gap on Jack Nicklaus, who leads him in season earnings by $106,818. Nicklaus bypassed this event.

The runner-up group at 68 in yesterday's play included Bob Charles, Martin Bohen, Tom Ulozas and Rick Massengale.

Dave Stockton, who won here a year ago when the tourney was the Massachusets Classic, had a 69 after a 36 that included a recovery for a par after his drive cleared a footbridge and landed among bushes. He also holed a 40-foot birdie putt at the 11th green, one of the course's huge putting surfaces, 70 yards from front to the back edge.

FIRST-ROUND LEADERS

Tommy Aaron	33	34—67
John Schlee	34	33—67
Bob Charles	35	33—68
Tom Ulozas	33	35—68
Martin Bohen	34	34—68
Rick Massengale	32	36—68
Mike Reasor	36	33—69
Mike Hill	32	37—69
Bruce Devlin	33	36—69
Dave Stockton	36	33—69
Steve Melnyk	34	35—69
Bob Rosburg	33	36—69
Robert Green	37	32—69
Hale Irwin	36	33—69

How Houk Revived the Yankees

By Joseph Durso

NEW YORK, Aug. 18 (NYT).—To the New York Yankees, the turning point came the day that Ralph Houk closed the clubhouse door, denied he was a lame-duck manager and told the players that the Columbia Broadcasting System would have to "fire me" before he would leave.

He also told them he would not tolerate any more bickering and would levy stiff fines on players who criticized the performance of teammates.

"I don't usually take your money," the manager said, "but I will now. And not any of those $25 fines. If I read or hear any more complaints about other players, it will cost you $1,000."

At the time, the Yankees were straggling along in fifth place in the American League's East with only the Milwaukee Brewers below them. They also were being denounced as a sort of civic disaster in contrast to the streaking Mets. They were playing barely better than .400 ball, had hit only two dozen home runs in 50-odd games and rumors were rampant that Houk would switch to the Boston Red Sox next year.

In the 50-odd games since the closed meeting, they have doubled their home-run production, played better than .600 baseball and become contenders in the most clamorous comeback of the season. They are only one and a half games out of first.

A Clear Warning

Houk clearly was warning the players in that meeting six weeks ago not to assume that he was "gone." In effect, they have rallied round and have played the best ball of any Yankee team since the last pennant in 1964.

"He laid it on the line," one player said. "He was fed up with the complaints he'd been hearing—pitchers criticizing outfielders and things like that. And he didn't want us to think we were working for a lame duck with no stake in things here. We don't know what's happening between him and CBS but he's the best manager most of us have played for."

The Yankee players were not especially straying from Houk's control before he laid down the law. They were getting good pitching but were not hitting or fielding well, and they began to chafe under public criticism. Even when the bickering arose, it was aimed at other players—Roy White played left field too deep, the infield couldn't make the double play and so on.

Ralph Houk

Houk, who has been accused of being an outrageous optimist, repeated his favorite theme before former Yankee heroes at the club's annual old-timers dinner a month ago:

"People come at us pretty strong these days, but I've got to say it again—the line between winning and losing in baseball is thin. We're one or two players away, so don't think this is just Houk running off at the mouth again."

By then, the manager, 53 years old tomorrow, had conducted his closed clubhouse meeting on the state of affairs. After it, the Yankees flew west and won consecutive series against Oakland, Minnesota and California. The muttering has subsided.

"Nobody except Ralph spoke at the meeting," one of the players said. "Maybe one or two guys raised their hands and offered to work out early if anybody else needed help. He just wanted us to know that he was still in charge."

Thursday's Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Atlanta	000	100	000	1	6	1
New York	100	000	01x	2	4	1

Reed (10-12) and Williams; Seaver, McGraw (9) and Dyer. W—Seaver (14-9).

Chicago	002	000	000	2	8	0
San Francisco	000	000	100	1	6	0

Pappas, Aker (8) and Hundley; Barr, Johnson (9) and Rader. W—Pappas (9-7). L—Barr (4-7). HR—Cardenal (13th), McCovey (19th).

Cincinnati	003	000	010	4	7	1
Philadelphia	020	032	20x	9	16	0

Grimsley, Sprague (5), Carroll (7) and Plummer; Carlton (20-6) and Bateman. L—Grimsley (10-6). HR—Johnson (7th), Montanez (12th).

St. Louis	000	010	001	2	4	2
San Diego	101	010	00x	3	8	0

Wise, Palmer (7) and Simmons; Kirby, Corkins (8) and Kendall. W—Kirby (10-13). L—Wise (11-13). HR—Colbert (24th), Allen (1st).

Pittsburgh	000	101	000	2	11	0
Los Angeles	100	102	000	4	8	0

Moose (9-7) and Sanguillen; Downing, Richert (8) and Garibaldi. W—Downing (6-6) HR—Sanguillen (7th).

Houston	015	100	145	17	20	1
Montreal	210	100	001	5	10	1

Reuss, Culver (2) and Howard; Moore, Strohmayer (3), Renko (4), Waller (5), Gilbert (8), Torres (9) and Bonabella. W—Culver (4-2). L—Moore (4-6). HR—May 2 (25th and 26th), Rader (13th), Cedeno (17th), Fairly (10th).

AMERICAN LEAGUE

First Game

Minnesota	101	000	030	5	6	2
Detroit	020	102	02x	12	13	0

Perry, Stickland (3), Graham (5) and Borgmann; Fryman (3-0) and Sims. L—Perry (11-11). HR—Killebrew (20th), Sims (2d).

Second Game

Minnesota	130	200	000	1	7	2
Detroit	000	200	400	6	8	1

Goltz, Grainger (3), Strickland (9) and Mitterwald; Slaten, Scherman (2), Foor (4), Timmerman (4), Miller (8), Lagrow (8), Seelbach (10) and Freehan. W—Strickland (3-1). L—Seelbach (6-7). HR—Nettles (2d), Northrup (7th).

Boston	100	000	030	4	7	0
Texas	021	000	000	3	11	0

Pattin, Lee (8) and Fisk; Paul, Fina (3) and Fabre, Billings (8). W—Pattin (11-11). L—Paul (5-5). HR—Harper (11th), R. Smith (15th).

California	010	202	001	6	10	0
Cleveland	000	000	200	2	7	0

Messersmith and Torborg; Hilgendorf, Wilcox (5), Farmer (7), Hennigan (8) and Fosse. W—Messersmith (3-7). L—Hilgendorf (2-1). HR—Oliver (15th), Stanton 2 (9th and 10th).

Chicago	010	014	000	6	12	0
Baltimore	020	000	10x	3	7	1

Lemonds, Acosta (7) and Herrmann; Dobson, Harrison (6), Scott (8) and Etcheberren. Oates (8). W—Lemonds (3-4). L—Dobson (13-12).

Yes indeed, Swissair flies to 78 destinations, 40 in Europe and (you guessed it) 38 overseas.

SWISSAIR

مكتبة من الأهل

Art Buchwald

Who for Dinner?

WASHINGTON.—The political campaign is now under way and we can expect to hear some wild promises made by the presidential and vice-presidential candidates.

Just the other day, R. Sargent Shriver told the people of West Virginia that if George McGovern is elected, the poor people would be eating in the White House. He said there would be dinners there for people who need the food, rather than rich fat cats who have been invited to 1600 Pennsylvania Ave. in the past.

Buchwald

I don't know if Shriver checked this out with McGovern, but it could raise some very serious logistical problems if the Democratic nominee is sworn in next January.

* * *

Let us assume that McGovern has been elected president.

After he's been in the White House a few days, he says to his wife Eleanor: "We have to give a dinner for the poor people tomorrow night."

"How many will there be?"

"Sarge said 1.300.054 people."

"You've got to be kidding," Eleanor says. "I don't have that many place settings."

"Can't you borrow some from Eunice?"

"Even if I did, we wouldn't have enough room to serve them all."

"Yes, I thought of that. But Sarge promised that the first dinner we had in the White House would be for the poor people, and our credibility is at stake."

"Well, why doesn't *he* give the dinner then? He has more money than we do," Eleanor says angrily.

"Because he's not the President. It doesn't have to be a sitdown dinner, you know. It could be buffet."

"I don't care," Eleanor says. "I'm not going in the kitchen and tell the chef to prepare a buffet for 1.300.054 people."

"Couldn't we have it catered?" McGovern asks.

"This is ridiculous. We'll use up our entire entertainment allowance in our first dinner. What are we going to do for the rest of the four years?"

"Maybe we could freeze the leftovers," McGovern suggests.

"I still say Sarge got into this—let him get out of it," Eleanor says.

"How about the Strolling Air Force Strings for entertainment?" McGovern asks.

"You said you were going to cut them out of the defense budget," Eleanor reminds him.

"Oh yes. I forgot that. Did I promise to cut the Marine Band, too?"

"Down to one French horn and two tuba players."

"Hmm. Maybe Warren Beatty can rustle up the Grateful Dead."

"George. I don't think this is going to work. More than 25 million people in this country go to bed hungry every night. You can't just invite 1.300.054 and not expect the others to be very angry."

"Well, you can't have *every* poor person in the country to the White House," McGovern says. "It would be impractical."

"Why didn't you tell that to Shriver before he opened his mouth in West Virginia?"

"Maybe we could have the 1 300 054 for dinner and invite the rest in for coffee and dessert."

"All right," says Eleanor. "I'll do it. But Sarge has to address the invitations."

Yale Names Program For Duke Ellington

NEW YORK, Aug. 13 (UPI).—Yale University said yesterday that it named a new academic program to preserve Afro-American music after jazz musician and composer Duke Ellington.

The university said that the program would attempt to bring the major schools of Afro-American music—jazz, blues and gospel—into the academic world for the first time.

The program will begin in October with the first annual reunion of musicians who have helped shape such music, the university said.

Most countries have months or seasons. The French year is divided into two short periods: 'les vacances' and 'la rentrée,' vacation and return from vacation.

Problem of Telling What Day It Is in France

PARIS (IHT).—It isn't *le temps perdu* that is a problem in France, it is *le temps présent* that bewilders. For foreigners the French concept of time is not only confusing, it is often downright malicious. Where except Paris do no two public clocks agree, while the trains run implacably on time?

Most countries have months or seasons. The French year is divided into two short periods: *les vacances* and *la rentrée*, vacation and the return from vacation. We are currently at the tail end of *les vacances*, which end with August. Then the *rentrée* begins, lasting loosely one month. The remaining nine months of the year do not really count.

There are, of course, some minor subdivisions in the year, but these are merely hurdles for the unwary to stumble over. Suppose, for example, you want a clock repaired (though in France a perpetual calendar would be handier). If you bring it in during May or later, you will, of course, be reminded *of les vacances* and told to return at the *rentrée*. When you do so, you will learn that there was so much work left over from before *les vacances* that it would be better to return after the *fêtes*. So you show up after New Year's when you are told that your work may possibly be squeezed in before *Pâques*. But it won't be, so you come back at the *fin de saison*, which takes you up to the start of *les vacances*. . . .

Shortest Period

The shortest period of time in France seemes to be *une minute*. An *instant* is longer, a *petit instant* longer still, and a *moment* can go on forever. A *petit moment* is even worse, something longer than infinity.

As a general rule, the addition of a soothing adjective or adverb lengthens the time involved, as above where a *petit* (or *bon*) *moment* is longer than just a *moment*. If something is *légèrement en retard*, or slightly late, that is much worse than just being *en retard*. A woman who is in the *soixantaine* is about 60, *la bonne soixantaine* means time marches on and she is pushing 65. *La soixantaine bien sonnée* means she's old and looks it.

A week in French is popularly a *huitaine* or eight days. Two weeks is a *quinzaine* or 15 days. If someone says he will meet you *vers*, or towards, 6 o'clock, he means after, not going on. If he says *à bientôt*, you may meet in the future. If he says *à très bientôt*, it means he hopes

MARY BLUME

to God he'll never see you again, but he knows he'll have to.

Theater tickets in Paris often warn that the performance will start at 9 o'clock *très précises*. This means the show will start at about 9:20, unless it is exceptionally long. Paris Opéra tickets bear no threat about being *très précises* but the curtain normally rises at 9 sharp.

In France it can even be hard to know what day it is. Paris afternoon papers print the next day's date at the top of the page (thus a paper dated Aug. 20 actually comes out Aug. 19). A headline about an accident that occurred *cette nuit* (meaning this night) refers to last night, but when you are reading an afternoon paper it can be very hard to figure out exactly which night last night was.

Printed dates on, say, cleaning tickets can also be awkward. The ticket says your cleaning will be ready on Sept. 19. Could Sept. 19 mean anything but Sept. 19? *Mais oui*, it sure could.

On Sept. 19, you give your ticket to the clerk. "But this is marked Sept. 19," she grumbles.

Yes.

"But that's today," says the clerk, slapping the ticket down. "Today is Sept. 19. You must come tomorrow."

Similarly, there was the woman who called the plumber on a Tuesday to say she'd been flooded since Sunday. "Ah! Madame, I can do nothing," the plumber replied majestically. "You should have called on Friday." Does one mention in a small gritty voice that he wasn't needed on Friday? One does not.

The refinements go on. Should you by chance find a shop that accepts your custom and tells you to come back in the course of the *semaine*, that, of course, means next week. When after several tries the customer is told, *ça ne saurait tarder* (which he thinks means it will not know how to be late) he should brace himself. What he has left there has been lost.

Untranslated

The French are aware of the old saw, time is money, even if it is aberrant to them. When they refer to it, it is always in English, as if it could not be translated.

The hazy French notion of time may be related to the fact that change is so much less noticeable in France than in other countries (no wonder the phrase *déjà vu* remains indelibly French). It may be in part a question of manners: Many French people think it impolite to consult a clock or a watch in the presence of others.

In any case, the measurement of time in France is a mystery, even when one accepts the ground rules. One tiny question, for example: If in France a week is eight days, why does the piece of furniture called a *semainier* have only seven drawers?

PEOPLE: *A Warning To Bobby Fische*

Bent Larsen, the chess grand master from Copenhagen, who was beaten 6-0 by Bobby Fischer on the American's way to the world championship play in Reykjavik, thinks Fischer will win the title there from Russia's Boris Spassky.

Paradoxically, Larsen finds Spassky "a more difficult opponent" than Fischer.

The Dane has no doubt, however, about who will win the next world championship, after the current showdown in Reykjavik.

"Yes, certainly, I will beat Fischer," Larsen told UPI. "I feel that I have a very good chance."

The 37-year-old Dane was speaking at an interview in Atlantic City, N.J., where he is one of two international grand masters among 400 contestants in the 1972 U.S. Open Chess Tourney.

Larsen anticipates making frequent trips to the United States in coming years to fatten his income as a professional chess player. "I think that with the new strong interest in chess in the United States, there will be opportunities to make good money here. If I make $12,000 a year, maybe it doesn't sound like much to an American, but in Denmark it's quite all right."

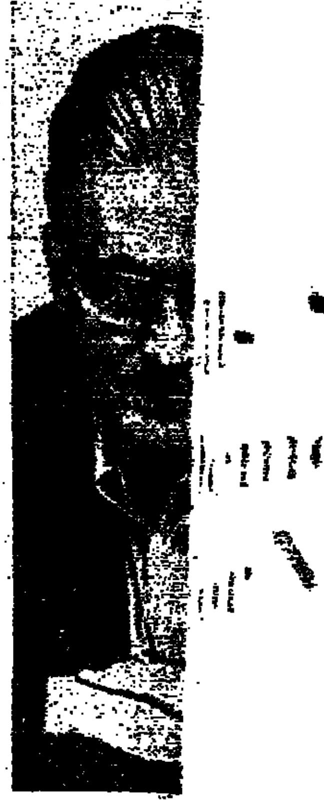
He said that he dropped engineering studies, to the dismay of his father, "a good, old solid citizen," who has since forgiven him. The young Dane drifted into playing chess professionally. "I made $1,000 a year or something like that, and a student could live on that," he recalled.

Larsen learned chess before he was 7, became champion of Denmark at age 19 and a grand master two years later. He won the U.S. open title in 1968 and 1970.

He enjoys his life as a chess pro because of the independence it gives him from a career in which he would have to work for a boss. "Maybe I have made less money [from tournaments, writing and exhibitions] than if I had become an engineer, but I like it better this way."

* * *

A staff sergeant at the Army's Redstone Arsenal has a name which evokes bitter memories. It's George Wallace Bremer, and "has been for 29 years," the Columbia, Mo., native said. Bremer, an instructor in the



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INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL BELGIUM COAST. Applications invited for: 1. Teacher (Primary School and English language); 2. Student (girl) au pair very good knowledge grammatical English. Possibility pursue French and preparation [illegible] Alliance Française 10 months, start September 10, board and accommodation provided free. Further particulars from the principal: Tel.: [illegible], Sparrestraat 15, 8,300 Knokke.

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